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THE WEATHER — PARIS: Wednesday, overcast, possible rain. Temps. 5-8 (41-46). LONDON: Wednesday, cloudy. Temps. 1-7 (34-45). CHANNEL: Similar. ROME: Wednesday, cloudy. Temps. 1-14 (34-57). NEW YORK: Wednesday, cloudy. Temps. 4-9 (39-48).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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Abu Dhabi	5.50 Dirh	Greece	75 Dr.	Netherlands	1.75 Fior.
Algeria	3.00 Din.	India	Rs. 9	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	12 S.	Iran	95 Rials	Norway	3.25 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.500 Din	Israel	I.$30.00	Oman	0.560 Rial
Belgium	73 B.Fr.	Italy	500 Lire	Portugal	25 Esc.
Cyprus	300 Mils	Jordan	710 Fils	Qatar	5.00 Rials
Denmark	3.75 D.Kr.	Kenya	Shs. 9.25	Saudi Arabia	4.25 Rials
Dubai	5.50 Dirh.	Kuwait	350 Fils	Spain	80 Ptas.
Egypt	70 P.	Lebanon	0.2.00	Sweden	5.00 S.Kr.
Eire	30 P.	Libya	L.Dis. 0.25	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	3.00 F.M.	Luxembourg	23 L.Fr.	Tunisia	0.25 Din
France	.3 F	Madeira	27.5 Esc.	Turkey	T.L. 37.50
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Malta	22 Cents	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$0.35
Great Britain	25 P.	Morocco	3.50 Dr.	Yugoslavia	22 D.

Gunmen Wound Israeli Envoy, Kill Bodyguard in Lisbon Attack

From Agency Dispatches

LISBON, Nov. 13 — Gunmen fired submachine guns and threw hand grenades at the car carrying Israel's ambassador in central Lisbon today, slightly wounding the envoy, killing his bodyguard and wounding three others, police said.

Police said Ambassador Ephraim Eldar was wounded by a bullet in the arm when at least two men fired on his car as it arrived at the Israeli Embassy. Mr. Eldar's bodyguard died from an exploding grenade, police said. Also wounded in the shooting was a guard at the embassy door, the ambassador's driver and a passerby.

The 55-year-old ambassador survived the attack by remaining in his car, police said.

A leftist organization, known to have links with Irish and Basque guerrillas, claimed responsibility tonight for the attack. In a telephone call to the Portuguese Radio, a faction of the International Workers Organization said the ambush was designed "to punish all those who oppose the creation of a society where there is no exploitation by collaborating with imperialism and capitalism."

Premier Maria de Lourdes Pintasilgo ordered an all-out search for the attackers. Police sealed Portugal's borders with Spain and set up airport and maritime checkpoints.

Israel condemned the attack and said it expected Portugal to find the attackers and bring them to justice. "The Israeli government condemns the murderous attempt on the life of the Israeli ambassador in Lisbon," a government communique said.

The attack came 10 days after an Arab solidarity conference in Lisbon where the main theme was Middle East peace and the featured speaker was Palestine Liberation Organization chief Yasser Arafat.

It was the first attack on an embassy in Lisbon since April, 1976, when a rightist extremist group calling itself the Commando for the Defense of Western Civilization bombed the Cuban Embassy. Two persons died in the blast.

The Arab League in Lisbon condemned today's attack as "an unreasonable and repugnant act." A league spokesman said the attack was designed "to discredit the PLO."

In Madrid, a spokesman for the PLO said the organization had nothing to do with the attack which he described as an attempt to damage Palestinian-Portuguese relations after Mr. Arafat's visit. He said the attack could have come from any of Israel's many enemies.



Associated Press

Ephraim Eldar is taken into the operating room of a Lisbon hospital after being wounded in an assassination attempt.



Associated Press

Demonstrators at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran display a flag portraying Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization leader, grasping hands.

U.S. Urges Decision Soon On Siting NATO Missiles

THE HAGUE, Nov. 13 (UPI) — With NATO members moving toward apparent agreement on new nuclear arms to offset recent Soviet weapons advances, the United States warned today that it is not possible to put off past this year a final decision on deployment of missiles that can strike the Soviet Union.

U.S. defense officials, describing discussions of NATO's Nuclear Planning Group as "another in a series of steps of consensus building," indicated agreement that NATO's joint security would suffer if issues involving new U.S. arms on European soil were not resolved.

The NATO defense ministers were told that "Congress would not approve investment of hundreds of millions of dollars for development of new missiles if the European countries were not willing to accept deployment," a U.S. official said.

Basis for Decision

Recommendations adopted by the Nuclear Planning Group at the end of its two-day meeting will serve as the basis for a final decision at a ministerial session in Brussels next month on the plan to put up 572 U.S. Pershing-2 and ground-launched Cruise missiles in five West European countries.

[Diplomatic sources at the meeting said that Britain would accommodate the largest number of Cruise missiles under current plans, Reuters reported.

[The sources said that 160 Cruise missiles would be deployed in Britain, 112 in Italy, 48 each in Belgium and the Netherlands, and 96 in West Germany, according to Reuters.]

Counter to Russians

Britain and West Germany joined the United States in calling for an iron-clad decision next month to start deployment of the missiles in 1983 as a counter to Soviet SS-20 missiles and Backfire bombers targeted on Europe, conference sources said.

Other NATO sources, meanwhile, indicated that the United States and West Germany would be willing to discuss some reductions in the overall deployment plan in order to reach an alliance-wide position in the face of Soviet efforts to delay "modernization" of NATO theater nuclear weapons.

Big Drop Found In Radiation at Three Mile Island

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 13 (AP) — Radiation inside Three Mile Island's damaged reactor containment building has dropped dramatically since last spring's nuclear crisis, a new measuring probe has revealed.

The probe, along with a television camera, was inserted into the building last weekend through a 9-inch hole drilled in the thick concrete walls. It provided the first direct radiation measurement and the first televised look into the building since the March 28 accident, the worst in the history of U.S. commercial nuclear power.

The radiation probe indicated the gamma radiation levels were in the range of three to five rems per hour," a plant spokesman said yesterday. Shortly after the accident, radiation in the containment building was estimated at between 30,000 and 50,000 rems, a measure of radiation. An exposure to several hundred rems will likely kill a human being.

While gamma radiation is now at only a few rems, beta radiation in the building is at about 400 rems, the spokesman said. Beta rays do not penetrate the skin and are therefore far less troublesome than gamma rays. But such radiation levels are still dangerous and no one is expected to enter the building until next year.

Stores, Schools Remain Closed

West Bank Officials Quit To Protest Mayor's Arrest

TEL AVIV, Nov. 13 (AP) — Mayors of seven towns in the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River resigned today to protest an Israeli expulsion order against Nablus Mayor Bassam Shaka.

Israel also expected protests from Egypt at today's negotiating session on Palestinian autonomy. Egypt's Foreign Ministry has denounced the arrest of Mr. Shaka and a new plan for more Jewish settlements in the occupied West Bank as obstacles to peace.

Kerim Khalaf of Ramallah, north of Jerusalem, and Ibrahim Tawil of El Bireh resigned along with five other officials of towns in the Ramallah area.

Nablus and Ramallah were closed by commercial strikes and a number of schools were shut by student strikes. Israel Radio reported the arrest of five Palestinian students for throwing stones at Israeli cars.

Israeli Choice

A spokesman for Israel's military government in the West Bank said the Israeli coordinator of municipal affairs would have to decide whether to accept or reject the resignations. According to local press reports, authorities are considering appointing Israeli administrators to manage the local councils, though no decision has been announced.

On Sunday, the Nablus town council quit after Mr. Shaka, an Arab, was arrested and jailed in a maximum security prison pending the outcome of a legal battle over the expulsion order.

Mr. Shaka lost an appeal to Israel's Supreme Court yesterday that he be freed pending the outcome of a legal battle over the expulsion order. The court has issued a temporary injunction forbidding his expulsion.

The military government ordered Mr. Shaka's expulsion after Maj. Gen. Danny Matt, Israel's coordinator for the occupied territories, reported that the mayor had told him to expect more terrorists attacks similar to last year's attack that left 34 Israelis dead as long as Israel's occupation continued.

Israeli officials have said that Mr. Shaka's comments were not the only reason for the decision to expel the mayor.

The Israeli daily newspaper Ha'aretz said the government will tell the Supreme Court that Mr. Shaka acted as a coordinator for Palestine Liberation Organization activities in the West Bank and that he actively supported anti-Israeli agitation.

Meanwhile, Israeli radio reported that other influential mayors have threatened to resign if Mr. Shaka is expelled or removed from office.

The mayors of Bethlehem, Hebron and Gaza City were scheduled to meet Defense Minister Ezer Weizman to discuss the Shaka affair. Though Bethlehem Mayor Elias Freij said that he would resign, he and Gaza's Rashid Shawa agreed to postpone resigning until after meeting Weizman.

The Jerusalem Post reported that the PLO told West Bank leaders it opposed their resignation.

Arabs Reject Kenya Protest

NAIROBI, Nov. 13 (UPI) — The Arab League formally rejected yesterday a charge by Kenya that the league was interfering in this country's internal affairs by investigating and blacklisting Kenyan companies trading with Israel.

A statement issued by the Arab League said that Nairobi's charges were "unacceptable."

The Kenyan government said on Oct. 31 that the Arab League was engaging in "espionage" and interfering in Kenya's internal affairs by investigating Kenyan companies trading with Israel and drawing up a list of 24 companies to put on an Arab boycott list.

U.S. Sees Iran Easing Its Stand on Hostages

Experts See Little Impact On Supplies

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (IHT) — Experts on the oil market generally agree that the decision by the United States to halt imports of Iranian oil is unlikely to affect world oil supplies immediately but could help push up prices over the long run.

In the United States, experts said the 700,000 barrels a day of crude oil and refined products that are imported from Iran, about 4 percent of the U.S. supply, can probably be replaced by petroleum from other exporting countries.

At the same time, energy officials in the Carter administration are nervous about the impact of potential reverberations from the decision on world prices, which have began to climb again; on Iran, whose exports are considered susceptible to interruption; and on other oil-exporting countries, some of which could decide to cut back on production to support Iran.

The cutoff is unlikely to impair the ability of Iran to sell its oil. Indeed, U.S. officials say privately that it would be unfortunate if Iranian oil production went down, thus reducing world supplies.

The Iranians, who announced they were cutting off oil exports to the United States almost simultaneously with President Carter's announcement, acted swiftly. Radio Tehran reported today that workers at the Kharg Island terminal in the Gulf immediately stopped loading a tanker that was taking on oil for the United States.

An oil official in Japan, Iran's biggest Asian oil customer, said his country can ride out the new development with its 80-day stockpile and national conservation efforts, but added, "If the confrontation drags on, the fire will eventually reach Japan and the rest of the world over."

Two major Japanese oil companies expressed concern that Mr. Carter's decision will increase spot market prices for crude.

In Moscow, Tass reported Mr. Carter's decision in a one-paragraph item.

A Venezuelan Industry Ministry spokesman said his country will not be able to increase substantially its oil sales to the United States.

In Paris, a spokesman said the International Energy Agency does not plan a special meeting to consider the U.S. decision.

The officials also discounted reports that the 20-country agency would invoke its emergency sharing scheme, noting that Iranian crude accounts for only 4 percent of U.S. oil consumption.

In Washington, the U.S. decision is viewed by officials primarily as a political decision, in response to public demands for action.

That order, to be enforced by the U.S. Customs Service at American ports, will be applied against direct imports of crude oil from Iran and

(Continued on Page 2, Col.8)



UPI

Abolhassan Bani-Sadr

Tehran Asks UN to Enter Stalemate

From Agency Dispatches

TEHRAN, Nov. 13 — Iranian officials appeared today to be moderating their demands that the deposed shah be returned by the United States to Iran for trial, but the students occupying the U.S. Embassy stuck to their demand that the shah be returned before they will release their 98 hostages.

Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, who has taken charge of foreign affairs in Iran, accused Washington of "pushing the world to the brink of war" and called for a meeting of the UN Security Council. He asked UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim in an open letter to intervene personally in the deepening crisis.

Iran's charge d'affaires at the UN, Jamal Shemiran, said later today that his government had received no reply on its appeal for a Security Council session.

First Hints

Mr. Bani-Sadr's letter contained the first hints of what could be a more conciliatory Iranian attitude, and emphasized the issue of the shah's wealth.

In the letter, and publicly today, Mr. Bani-Sadr repeated Iran's demand that the shah, who is in a New York hospital for cancer treatment, "must be tried in Tehran." But he also said, "The United States must at least accept that the shah is a criminal" and it must "return the wealth transferred to the United States by him [the shah], his family and leaders of the former regime."

Mr. Bani-Sadr had outlined those conditions in a meeting last night with foreign diplomats in Tehran. He appealed to the diplomats to

(Continued on Page 2, Col.7)

Iran's Acting Foreign Affairs Chief

Bani-Sadr: An 'Unpredictable Maverick'

By Robert D. McFadden

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (NYT) — When Abolhassan Bani-Sadr assumed command of Iran's foreign policy during the weekend, his first public act was a militant declaration of support for the students who have held the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and scores of American hostages for more than a week.

Then, privately, he met with Bruce Laingen, the American charge d'affaires who has been under guard at the Foreign Ministry in Tehran since the embassy takeover, to discuss ways out of the impasse.

The moves seemed contradictory. But to American officials and others who have followed the Iranian revolution closely, contradictory moves are characteristic of Mr. Bani-Sadr, a revolutionary theoretician who has been Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's chief economic adviser and a member of his inner circle since the days of their exile together in France.

Mr. Bani-Sadr is "unpredictable," "a maverick" and "something of a lightweight and a kook," officials of the Carter administration said recently. "His ideas are not clearly formulated," a White House official said. "They are more theoretical than practical."

A dedicated Moslem with Socialist views formulated mostly during his 15-year exile in France, Mr. Bani-Sadr is one of five secular members of the cleric-dominated Revolutionary Council that has been Iran's shadow government, and he has focused his influence primarily, but not exclusively, on Iran's economy.

Mr. Bani-Sadr — the name is pronounced approximately BONnie Sod-der — is a radical exponent of what he calls an "Islamic economy," a somewhat vaguely defined system with goals of government, rather than private, control over big business and of national independence in banking, oil, industry, agriculture and other segments of an economy that had been drained by foreign influences under Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah.

Following the departure of the shah last January, Mr. Bani-Sadr, who returned from exile in Paris with Ayatollah Khomeini, repeatedly refused suggestions that he join the Cabinet of Mehdi Bazargan, who resigned last week as premier.

But Mr. Bani-Sadr apparently has served as a power behind the scenes, taking the job of deputy minister of economy and finance last July and bringing his influence to bear on the economics minister, Ali Ardalan, and the Bazargan government, from inside and outside the ministry.

Mr. Bani-Sadr is thought to be largely responsible for the Bazargan government's decisions to issue a new currency last summer and to nationalize Iran's banks and many foreign-held industries.

Although he has been put in effective charge of Iran's foreign relations, Mr. Bani-Sadr has not assumed the title of foreign minister but is rather being referred to as "overseer" or "supervisor" in Iranian radio and newspaper accounts of his activities. This appears to be in keeping with the two-tier system in which the Revolutionary Council shadows the official government.

As a member of the revolutionary inner circle, Mr. Bani-Sadr has served occasionally as a spokesman for Ayatollah Khomeini, denouncing Kurdish rebels, attacking the Bazargan government and addressing himself to other noneconomic matters.

As is the case with other members of the shadow government, little is known of Mr. Bani-Sadr's background. It is unclear when and where he was born, for example, although he is said to be 47.

A boyish-looking man with a dark mustache and a taste for stylish European clothes and French-cut suits, Mr. Bani-Sadr studied economics and sociology at the University of Tehran and later attended the Sorbonne in Paris, where he wrote a doctoral disseration on agrarian reform in Iran.

Fled to Paris

Mr. Bani-Sadr fled to Paris in 1963 after being jailed in Iran for four months and was critically wounded in riots that erupted against the shah in the so-called White Revolution, in which Ayatollah Khomeini was exiled and the shah became an absolute monarch.

Mr. Bani-Sadr became part of the close circle of advisers to the ayatollah at Neauphle-le-Chateau outside Paris, where he served as a public spokesman. While in France he wrote a number of books, articles and pamphlets in Persian, French and English on Islam, Iran, economics and the aims of an Iranian revolution against the shah.

In an article in The New York Times on Dec. 11, 1978, Mr. Bani-Sadr spoke of "the one definitive resolution of the crisis — the fall of the shah's regime and the establishment of an Islamic republic founded on the popular support for Islamic precepts and the goal of national independence."

"This solution," he concluded, "will bring the country out of the present impasse, restore civil liberties, break the bonds of dependence, promote social equality and achieve the complete independence of Iran."

Radio Free Europe's Bid May Cause Olympic Crisis

By John Vinocur

MUNICH, Nov. 13 (NYT).—The elements of a possible confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union have come together in the request by two U.S. government sponsored radio stations, broadcasting from here to the Soviet bloc, to cover the Olympic Games in Moscow next year.

Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty have requested two accreditations for two American journalists on their combined staff to report on the games, although the Soviet Union has made it repeatedly clear that it opposes their representation.

The accreditation requests, according to Ralph Walter, executive vice president of Radio Free Europe-Radio Liberty, are now in the hands of the U.S. Olympic Committee, which is expected to turn them over, with the applications of other American news organizations, to the Moscow organizing committee.

Normally, the committee of the host country would approve without further discussion those accreditations sought by a national committee. But in a statement made in January and reiterated three months ago, Sergei Pavlov, the Soviet minister of sports, said, "We are categorically against the presence of even one of these stations. Everything will be done to prevent their being there. We make no secret of that."

The Soviet Union regards the stations as propaganda organs. They were in part covertly financed by the CIA until 1971 when the U.S. Congress became responsible for their financial support. The stations broadcast news and analysis unavailable through the state-controlled media in Eastern Europe.

Possible Confrontation

The possibility of a confrontation affecting the Olympic Games was emphasized last week by Willi Daume, vice president of the International Olympic Committee, in an interview with a television station here.

"I don't believe the public knows what an explosive matter this is," Mr. Daume said. "It is an election year in the U.S.A. The games in Moscow take place just before the elections. In Carter's government, human rights, the basic laws of freedom, among which is the freedom of the press, are major issues in its own ideology.

"I have proposed that one try to find a compromise on the highest political level, that is, between the two foreign ministers. It is also an American problem, because they also have Olympic Winter Games in Lake Placid, as well as four years later in Los Angeles. If the IOC comes to a basic decision that these stations cannot be present, then this decision would also be applicable to the games in their own country."

There again, he said, it is not hard to imagine "how this would stir up the American public opinion, and it could lead to problems regarding the very continuance of the Olympic Games."

Although the radio stations sent a team of 18 persons to the 1976 Olympics in Montreal without difficulty, they have had problems in the past with attempts by East En-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Threat Reported In Gandhi Case

NEW DELHI, Nov. 13 (Reuters) — The Indian chief justice told the Supreme Court today that he had been threatened by a lawyer representing former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's son, Sanjay.

The allegation was made during a hearing on a request for the cancellation of Mr. Gandhi's bail on the grounds that he was misusing his liberty to engage in acts of intimidation. Mr. Gandhi is appealing a two-year sentence for conspiracy.

Chief Justice Yeshwant Chandrachud told the court that the lawyer had warned him not to attend the hearing and that several persons who visited his house "as friends" had advised him either not to go to court or go with the utmost care. The accused lawyer, V.P. Sharma, denied making such a threat.



Associated Press

OUT OF CONTROL — A racing boat flies into the crowd, sending a spectator hurtling into the air, after going out of control during the second World River Boat Championship. Two persons were killed and six injured in the accident Sunday at the Santa Elena rapids, about 140 miles south of Mexico City. The boat failed to negotiate the turn into the rapids.

24 Die, 40 Hurt In Gas Explosion At Italy Hospital

PARMA, Italy, Nov. 13 (UPI) — A gas explosion gutted three floors of a Parma hospital, killing at least 24 persons and injuring 40.

Police said at least 24 bodies had been pulled from the debris, including those of 16 patients, five hospital staffers and three visitors. Most of the victims were in the postoperative recovery room, the cardiology section and the gastroenteritis laboratory.

Fire experts said two gas canisters exploded in the hospital's first floor laboratory and the blast brought down the two upper floors as well.

"The whole scene of this disaster is unimaginable," said one of the dozens of policemen, firefighters, Red Cross workers and traffic controllers called to the scene. "In the place of three stories there's nothing but a pile of debris."

Political Parties Condemn Abduction by ETA

Spain Rules Out Talks to Free Deputy

MADRID, Nov. 13 (UPI) — The government of Premier Adolfo Suarez has refused to negotiate with Basque separatists who kidnapped the foreign affairs secretary of Mr. Suarez's centrist party.

Police sources said today they thought the kidnapping victim, Javier Ruperez, who also is a member of the Cortes (parliament), was being held in Madrid.

In a short statement approved unanimously at the end of an hour-long meeting last night, the executive committee of Mr. Suarez's Union of the Democratic Center demanded the immediate release of the deputy and denounced the kidnappers' demands as "blackmail."

The political wing of the Basque separatist organization ETA said yesterday that Mr. Ruperez would be freed in exchange for the release of jailed Basque terror suspects, whom ETA calls political prisoners, and the withdrawal of Spanish police from the Basque provinces. ETA said that it had kidnapped Mr. Ruperez, 38, in Madrid.

Family's Plea

The Suarez government has said repeatedly that it will grant no more amnesties and will not limit the duties of the Spanish police until Basque police forces envisaged in a new home-rule statute are formed.

In a statement calling the kidnapping "useless" and asking that Mr. Ruperez be released unharmed, members of his family said that they would accept any action — or inaction — by the Suarez government.

All political parties — from the Communists to the conservative Basque Nationalist Party — condemned the kidnapping and urged the immediate release of Mr. Ruperez.

Felipe Gonzales, leader of Spain's opposition Socialist Party, said ETA's demands "should not even be considered."

A Basque deputy close to the guerrillas holding Mr. Ruperez urged them to free him, saying he owed Mr. Ruperez a favor. Juan Maria Bandres, a lawyer, said that Mr. Ruperez intervened a year after the death of Franco to get him released from police detention.

"He behaved extraordinarily well," Mr. Bandres said. "He managed to get the car taking me to Madrid stopped on the way [from the Basque country] so I could be freed."

Mr. Ruperez' abduction was the ETA political wing's second attempt at kidnapping a Suarez officer. The first, against information secretary Gabriel Cisneros, four months ago, failed.

Different Tactics

Political sources said they did not believe that Mr. Ruperez was in danger of being killed. They pointed out that the guerrillas holding him seldom share the methods of the hard-line military wing of ETA, which has been responsible for nearly all the organization's 70 assassinations this year.

Meanwhile, a young Socialist reported a possible attempt on his life as he walked home last night from the offices of El Socialista, official organ of the Spanish Socialist Party.

Fernando Gonzalez said that a group of youths fired on him from a car as he left the offices in central Madrid. Police said that no bullet casings were found, and they speculated only blanks may have been fired.

Two weeks ago, Basque separatists shot and killed a Socialist militant in the northern Basque country, claiming he was a police spy.

Metals Output Drops in Russia

MOSCOW, Nov. 13 (UPI) — Poor labor discipline and a lack of zeal in "Socialist competition" are mainly responsible for disappointing results posted by the Soviet Union's ferrous metals industry this year, the Communist Party daily Pravda concluded today.

Official figures released last month showed that the industry as a whole fell 2-percent short of its production targets for the first three quarters of the year, while steel production, at 112 million tons, dropped by 2 percent from production over the same period last year.

"Socialist competition," also called "Socialist emulation," artificially pits one production enterprise against another in an attempt to replace the profit motive inherent in capitalist competition. Factories vie with one another for honors, which include newspaper articles, state decorations and occasionally cash bonuses.

Early Completion Forecast By Sadat for Mideast Talks

CAIRO, Nov. 13 (UPI) — President Anwar Sadat has predicted, in an interview published today, that Egypt and Israel would conclude their Palestinian autonomy negotiations successfully ahead of schedule and that the implementation of the self-rule scheme for the Arabs of the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip would begin in two or three months.

Mr. Sadat said the Egyptian-Israeli agreement would be broad enough to cover Jerusalem and persuade Jordan's King Hussein to "shoulder his responsibility toward the West Bank."

Mr. Sadat's optimistic remarks were made in an interview with the British Broadcasting Corp. The remarks were distributed in Arabic today by the Middle East News Agency a few hours before working groups in the negotiations were scheduled to open an ambassadorial-level round of talks in Tel Aviv. The negotiations are scheduled to be completed by next May, a year after the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty was signed.

Hopes for Jerusalem

"I hope," Mr. Sadat said, "that before the target date of next May we will be able to reach agreement not only about full autonomy, but also about Jerusalem.

"I believe the completion of these negotiations and reaching agreement requires between two and three months," he said. "Immediately afterwards, as we agreed at Camp David, the Israeli military government will be abolished and the [Palestinian] autonomous authority will establish its own police force. . .

"In two or three months, we will reach agreement about autonomy and then elections will be held. Afterwards, some time, King Hussein will join us to resume shouldering his responsibility regarding the West Bank," Mr. Sadat said.

Egypt and Israel agreed in London last month that elections to the Palestinian authority would be supervised by Israeli civilians, Palestinians and other persons and institutions.

Mr. Sadat said that Egypt lost $500 million as a result of the suspension of Arab aid, following the conclusion of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty last March.

He said the resulting "problem of liquidity" has been surmounted with the help of "the United States and many of our friends in Europe."

Mengistu Accuses Somalia of Raids

NAIROBI, Nov. 13 (Reuters) — Ethiopia's Marxist leader, Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam, yesterday accused Somalia of increasing guerrilla attacks on his country and warned that Ethiopia may fight back, Addis Ababa radio reported today.

The colonel, at a dinner in Addis Ababa for Erich Honecker, the East German leader, was quoted as saying, "The reactionary Somali government . . . is once again fighting us with infiltrators," and "again provoking us and inviting us for combat."

The Somali Army sent troops to support Somali guerrillas fighting Ethiopia in 1977 for the Ogaden region. It was forced to retreat early last year by Soviet- and Cuban-backed Ethiopians, but the guerrillas kept up their attacks.

East Germany Clamps Down On Energy Use

BERLIN, Nov. 13 (UPI) — The East German government has threatened the country's leading industries with a tenfold hike in energy bills if they breach new state limits on energy consumption.

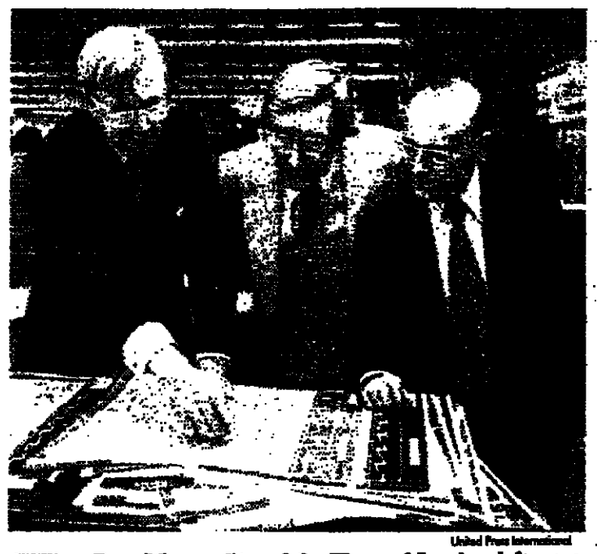
Heinz Ziergiebel, chairman of the central energy commission, warned the 1,700 factories and plants that account for 95 percent of East Germany's industrial energy consumption the state will introduce new monthly consumption quotas before the end of this year.

Energy use that oversteps the new limits will be charged at ten times the normal rate, Mr. Ziergiebel said. He did not specify what the quotas would be.

Pravda Urges Restraint

MOSCOW, Nov. 13 (UPI) — Pravda exhorted Soviet citizens yesterday to practice "strict economy" in the use of fuel and energy resources.

"The needs of our national economy have been growing and that is why our Communist Party considers further development of our fuel-energy complex one of the most important problems," Pravda said. "We certainly cannot be satisfied with the present situation."



United Press International

William Rees-Mogg, editor of the Times of London, left, goes over a proof of the editorial page with Michael Hamlyn, the executive editor, center, and George Vowles, head printer.

Sunday Paper to Publish

Times of London Returns After Year's Suspension

LONDON, Nov. 13 (NYT) — The Times of London resumed publication today after nearly a year's interruption.

The main front-page article of today's issue was President Carter's announcement that imports of Iranian oil had been suspended, together with a report from Iran by the paper's Middle East correspondent, Robert Fisk.

The Times, which had a normal daily circulation of about 350,000, printed 600,000 copies of a 32-page paper. Its sister paper, The Sunday Times, which also suspended publication at the end of last November, will appear again next Sunday.

The interruption, the result of a lockout resulting from labor disputes over manning levels and the introduction of new technology, cost the Canadian publishers, International Thomson, about $60 million.

One of the paper's columnists, Bernard Levin, bridged the interval with an article starting, "Moreover . . ." And its opinion and editorial page was shared by the editor, William Rees-Mogg, and a leader of one of the more militant unions involved in the dispute.

"We decided that we would not go on producing our newspaper in a way which was obsolete, extravagant, wasteful and inefficient," the editor declared. The union chief, Barry Fitzpatrick, asserted that the trouble was that the management's ideas had been "presented as an ultimatum."

The letters to the editor were, as usual, a delight. One of them, 11 months delayed, was a perennial contribution, which, citing official registers, showed that the most popular first names last year were James and Elizabeth.

The final letter was from D.J. Connolly: "Sir, last Monday I believe I heard the sound of the first phoenix of the year. Who said it was extinct? Welcome back."

It occupied the space where the news of the year's first cuckoo being heard is published.

34 States Sign Accord to Curb Air Pollution

GENEVA, Nov. 13 (UPI) — Governments of Eastern and Western Europe, with the United States and Canada today adopted an environmental protection convention on transboundary air pollution.

The convention was opened for signature at the start of a four-day conference of environment ministers from North America and 32 European nations.

The convention obliges signatory states to make every effort to reduce and prevent air pollution, especially the discharge of pollutants which are blown by winds across frontiers.

The signatories agreed to "develop without undue delay policies and strategies which shall serve as a means of combating the discharge of air pollutants" and to engage in full exchange of information on environment protection technology.

Formally titled the "Convention and Resolution and Long Range Transboundary Air Pollution," the agreement provides a complaints procedure whereby any signatory state can request talks with another country whose pollutants are being "exported."

Soviet-Lebanese Talks

BEIRUT, Nov. 13 (UPI) — Foreign Minister Fuad Butros today held talks with Soviet Ambassador Alexander Soldatov on Middle East developments, government sources said. Mr. Soldatov met with Lebanese President Elias Sarkis on Nov. 2.

Clash Feared In Olympics

(Continued from Page 1)

ropean countries to exclude them from coverage.

At the Winter Games in Innsbruck in 1976, under Soviet bloc pressure, the International Olympic Committee asked the stations' reporters to surrender their credentials. The issue then was what Mr. Walter described as a technicality — that the stations' accreditation applications did not carry the signature of a sponsoring nation.

The result was that the stations covered the games, but without credentials, making their reporters' contacts with athletes extremely difficult. In 1972 at the Munich Summer Games, the stations exercised self-censorship in refraining from interviewing any athletes from East European countries.

Mr. Walter avoided speculating on a possible arrangement that would satisfy both sides, saying, "We think we have the same rights as any other journalistic institution. We've applied normally for credentials and are going about this in a low-key manner. The problems are there, though. The Soviets have made that clear."

Although the Soviet Union was given the right to hold the Olympics after making a pledge that there would be no discrimination against participants or journalists, its room for compromise in the dispute on the stations would appear narrow. Any kind of permission for the stations to report from the Soviet Union would be an unmistakable admission of their complete respectability.

The stations, whose administrative headquarters, transmitters and studios are located here, have a staff of about 1,000 persons. Radio Liberty broadcasts to the Soviet Union and Radio Free Europe to the rest of the Soviet bloc.

Reagan Opens 1980 Campaign

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP) — Former California Gov. Ronald Reagan today launched his third bid for the Republican presidential nomination, entering the race today as the party's acknowledged front-runner.

Mr. Reagan's 30-minute announcement speech, taped yesterday, was to be shown on television tonight in most parts of the United States. A five-minute version was to be broadcast as a commercial on CBS later in the evening.

Mr. Reagan, leader of the GOP's conservative block, was to take the podium to deliver the same speech to a $500-a-ticket Republican fund-raiser at a New York hotel.

By Food and Agricultural Organization Chief

Worsening World Food Situation Seen

ROME, Nov. 13 (AP) — More and more people are suffering from malnutrition and hunger and no long-term relief is in sight, the head of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization said today.

"It is my sad duty to report that, on the basis of most criteria, the [food] situation has deteriorated further in the last two years — it is in fact grim," Director General Edouard Saouma told the 20th FAO conference.

In an accompanying report, Mr. Saouma said that poor rainfall in the Soviet Union and India this year has cut into the world's grain harvest and depleted food reserves. He predicted that the global harvest this year would be 4-percent below last year's record crop.

Mr. Saouma called on all food aid donors to follow the lead of the United States, Canada and the Scandinavian countries and agree to a new and enlarged Food Aid Convention aimed at helping poor countries.

U.S. Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland said to nearly 100 agriculture ministers and hundreds of food experts from 146 countries attending the conference that poor countries need to do more to help feed their own people.

Mr. Bergland said that an "increasing global interdependence" must be matched by "a greater acceptance by all nations of shared responsibility for our world poor and our world hungry." U.S. farmers provide 57 percent of world grain exports, and FAO reports predict that the United States's role as the world's breadbasket will increase sharply over the next 20 years.

The FAO estimates that 400 million persons suffer from serious malnutrition, which, according to the FAO, means they do not receive enough calories to "carry out normal functions in [their] daily lives."

Mr. Saouma's report said that "even if we make the most enormous efforts to increase food and agricultural production," about 250 million persons still will be starving by the year 2000.

Mr. Bergland added: "External assistance is effective only if the developing countries are firmly committed to giving the food and agriculture sector higher priority in their own development plans.

"The developing countries must commit more of their resources to agricultural development and provide greater incentives to their food producers. They must consider policies and investments to increase employment in rural areas so that the small farmer and the landless poor can earn enough to buy the food they need."

Mr. Bergland said that the United States believes "our energies must be directed . . . toward accelerating food and agricultural production, especially in the low-income, food-deficit countries."

Also needed is increased support for international agricultural research and stepped-up efforts to protect valuable croplands from erosion, depletion and degradation, he said.

EEC Said to Be Running Out of Farm Subsidies

STRASBOURG, France, Nov. 13 (Reuters) — The European Economic Community is running out of money to make agricultural support price payments to farmers, a senior EEC official said today.

The official, who asked not to be named, said payments to Irish farmers had already stopped, funds for France would dry up shortly and other countries would be affected in the near future.

The European Parliament has refused to discuss this week a supplementary budget passed by EEC ministers to pay for farm price increases agreed by the nine countries in June. The budget of 702 million European units of account ($980 million) is intended to tide over the EEC's farm fund until the end of the year.

The official said that until the budget was completed the EEC commission would not have sufficient funds for the support payments. As a result of its decision, the Parliament will not discuss the budget until mid-December. If the budget is not approved then, the money will be lost because such a decision cannot be carried over to next year.

Commission officials said payments that could not be made immediately to farmers and traders would be assured by national governments, which administer the farm fund, once the budget is approved. This would allow intervention buying — EEC purchases of surplus production — to continue, the official said.

Afghans in Pakistan To Get UN Food Aid

ROME, Nov. 13 (AP) — The UN World Food Program is sending $5.4 million in emergency food aid to Pakistan to help feed refugees from neighboring Afghanistan, under a grant announced over the weekend. Since November the number of Afghan refugees in Pakistan has increased to 185,000 and the government appealed for food aid, the announcement said.

Under another grant, $908,000 in food aid will go to the Cape Verde islands for farmers whose crops have been damaged by drought.

Book on CIA Role in Iran Coup Called Back After BP Complaint

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (NYT) — A book about how the CIA and British intelligence helped to overthrow Premier Mohammed Mossadegh in 1953 and put Mohammed Reza Pahlavi in power as the shah of Iran has been called back by the publisher, the McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., to correct so-called inaccuracies. About 7,000 copies are being scrapped and a new version of the book will appear at the end of January.

The book is "Countercoup: The Struggle for Control of Iran," by a former CIA operative, Kermit Roosevelt, grandson of President Theodore Roosevelt. Mr. Roosevelt's book tells of his role in the CIA in Iran and elsewhere in the Middle East in the 1950s.

The apparent reason for recalling the book is that the British Petroleum Co. objected to references in the book to its alleged intelligence role in the coup that led to the reign of the deposed shah, now hospitalized in New York. At the time of the coup, BP's predecessor company was the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co.

The book contains several references to how Anglo-Iranian, with the aid of British intelligence, working in cooperation with U.S. intelligence, was able to recover interests in Iranian oil fields under the shah's regime after Mr. Mossadegh had nationalized these oil fields.

Donald Rubin, McGraw-Hill's corporate spokesman, said that BP complained to Mr. Roosevelt about references to the cover role of its predecessor company in the overthrow of the Mossadegh government, and Mr. Roosevelt and BP then sought changes from McGraw-Hill. The changes, while not spelled out by McGraw-Hill, are expected to play down the significance of BP and British intelligence in the coup.

U.S. Views Iran as Easing Stand on Shah, Hostages

(Continued from Page 1)

pressure the United States to accept the demands.

In Moscow, Arab sources said that the Soviet Union may ask Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to work for the release of the 62 Americans and 36 other nationals. Mr. Arafat arrived in Moscow last night for meetings with Soviet leaders.

Mr. Arafat is a friend of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, who has publicly supported the demands of the Islamic student militants who took over the U.S. Embassy Nov. 4. A PLO delegation left Tehran yesterday after giving up its attempt to win release of the hostages.

No Request

An Arab diplomat in Moscow speculated that the United States, which has no relations with the PLO — although it welcomed the PLO effort in Tehran — might channel a request for Mr. Arafat's personal intervention through Moscow to avoid further direct contact. But a spokesman at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow said no such request had been made and "such a course of action is unlikely."

In Tehran, Sadegh Ghotbzadeh, state radio-television chief and member of the Revolutionary Council, suggested that an international committee consider charges against the shah.

Mr. Ghotbzadeh said that Iran was not retreating from its demands for the shah's extradition — "we will get the shah sooner or later," he was quoted as saying — but he added that the Iranians were ready "to end the occupation of the U.S. Embassy before the extradition of the shah for humanitarian reasons, and in the interests of the hostages," the Kuwait news agency reported.

In Washington, State Department spokesman Jack Tuohey said U.S. officials were examining the reports. "If true, this would appear to be a softening of their position. . . . Any movement is welcome as long as it's upward," he said.

But at the U.S. Embassy compound in Tehran, student leaders summoned foreign reporters two hours after Mr. Ghotbzadeh's proposals were broadcast, and they reiterated their conditions.

U.S. State Department officials also said today that they had been in telephone contact for several days with the Iranian students holding the embassy and was using the line to pass personal messages to the captives. However, the officials declined to say whether any substantive discussions had been held.

Meanwhile, in a purported taped interview with his captors, a U.S. Marine held at the embassy urged President Carter to give the American captives priority over the deposed shah. "I don't think it is up to him [Mr. Carter] to decide what's more important — American people who are here or the shah who is in the United States," a man identified as Sgt. Kevin Hermening, 20, said in the interview. "I think that he should put us first."

In Washington, the Defense Department said today it is sending the aircraft carrier Midway and other ships to the Arabian Sea near the Gulf this week for joint military exercises with Britain. But it said the exercises had been planned "at least six months ago" and were not designed to show U.S. strength to the Iranians.

But when asked if consideration was given to calling off the maneuvers, since they could appear provocative to Tehran, Pentagon spokesman Thomas Lambert replied, "Not to my knowledge." The U.S. Navy has maintained a minor force in the Gulf for 30 years. Two U.S. warships now are in the Gulf, Mr. Lambert said.

In St. Paul, Minn., four Iranian students jailed since Friday on suspicion of plotting to kidnap Minnesota Gov. Al Quie were released today. Ramsey County Attorney Tom Foley said that there had been good cause to arrest the Iranians but not sufficient evidence to formally charge them.

U.S. Orders Visa Checks

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP) — U.S. Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti today formally ordered Iranian students in the United States to report to immigration authorities within 30 days or face possible deportation.

On instructions from President Carter, Mr. Civiletti ordered the Iranians to show that they are enrolled as full-time students in the United States, as required by their visas. There are approximately 50,000 Iranian students in the country.

Administration officials, who asked not to be identified, said the primary purpose of the order is to forestall any violence by Americans that could threaten the lives of the hostages in Tehran, and that the policy is intended, in part, to placate U.S. citizens.

Chemical Fire In Canada Said Virtually Out

MISSISSAUGA, Ontario, Nov. 13 (UPI) — Officials said today that the chemical fire that forced nearly 250,000 persons to flee their homes was virtually out, and optimism grew that evacuees would be allowed to return.

The propane fire has been burning since midnight Saturday when a 106-car Canadian Pacific freight train jumped the tracks, overturning a 90-ton liquid chlorine tanker that has leaked steadily since then and forced 220,000 residents to leave their homes.

Police said the fire was virtually out, raising that hope the evacuees would be permitted to return home later today. "The firemen are quite satisfied. It's virtually eliminated, but with a burn like that, it could flare up again," a police spokesman said.

The chlorine tanker leaked toxic gas until early today when repair crews temporarily sealed a 2-foot wide rupture with a canvas patch. When the tanker is sealed, officials said, the chlorine will be pumped from the car and removed from the area.

Caramanlis, Deng Meet

PEKING, Nov. 13 (UPI) — Premier Constantine Caramanlis of Greece today met for talks with Deputy Premier Deng Xiaoping on the first day of a four-day official visit to China.

Experts See Little Impact

(Continued from Page 1)

products from refineries in the Bahamas and Virgin Islands that use Iranian oil.

Administration energy officials are hoping that major U.S. and foreign companies bringing Iranian oil into the United States will instead send the Iranian oil to other countries and bring oil from other exporting countries to the United States.

The leaders of the U.S. oil companies said yesterday that they generally supported Mr. Carter's decision. But some warned that the action might increase the price of heating oil, gasoline and other petroleum products.

Mr. Carter's political rivals joined with congressional leaders today in supporting the action.

Sen. Howard Baker, a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, declared his "unreserved support." Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., a frequent Carter critic, said, "I commend the president."

Carter's decision also drew support from former President Gerald Ford, Republican presidential candidate John Connally and Democratic candidate Sen. Edward Kennedy.

Among the few dissenting voices was that of Rep. Paul Trible Jr., R-Va., who said Mr. Carter would have served the country better by sending "a carrier task force" into the Gulf.

In California, Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. signed an emergency order today reinstituting the odd-even gas rationing plan in the state.

Swedish Aide in Bahrain

ABU DHABI, Nov. 13 (UPI) — Swedish Deputy Foreign Minister George Kraford flew to Bahrain today after a four-day official visit to the United Arab Emirates, the Emirates news agency said.



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8 Days Where the Middle East is International

Scheduled for January

Brown to Assess Military During His Visit to China

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, Nov.13 (NYT) — Secretary of Defense Harold Brown's visit to China Jan. 6 to 13 will provide the Carter administration with its first on-the-spot assessment of China's military situation and its relation to the U.S. position in the Western Pacific.

At the same time, it is evident that the Chinese hope the visit will result in some form of direct or indirect military assistance for their military forces, which are weak in modern technology.

Chinese officials appear increasingly apprehensive about military developments in East Asia. They say that the consolidation of Soviet naval and air establishments at Cam Ranh Bay and Da Nang in Vietnam offers a threat to their ports and cities in the south and also increases the Soviet Union's opportunities for political blackmail against Japan, whose imported oil moves from the Middle East through the South China Sea.

U.S. Staying Power

In an interview with the magazine Trialogue, Mr. Brown took note of the increasing public debate in Japan on its security. He attributed this to the Soviet military buildup in Asia, "doubts — unjustified I believe — about U.S. staying power in Asia" and awareness that Japan, though an economic giant, is a military pigmy.

The defense secretary said that military cooperation between the United States and Japan was growing. The two countries "are conducting direct military-to-military planning talks and combined exercises" and the Japanese are buying American fighter, anti-submarine and early warning aircraft, he said.

Mr. Brown called the Soviet involvement in Indochina a product of "Soviet opportunism," seeking to fill a political-military vacuum in the region. Noting Vietnam's dependence on the Soviet Union for food, essential commodities and military hardware, the secretary said, "This new relationship has the potential for altering the balance of power in the Pacific Basin, but this has not yet happened."

Peking Not Worried

The Chinese say that they are not particularly worried by reports that Vietnam has sent 20,000 more troops to Laos, where they say at least 50,000 of Hanoi's soldiers are already garrisoned.

These officials left no doubt of their confidence in the ability of the Chinese Army to deal with the Vietnamese in Laos or with the 500,000 Vietnamese troops they estimate are in Cambodia.

Reports from European intelligence analysts in Asian capitals speculate that the Chinese may be preparing a new move against Vietnam. This could take the form of a drive across northern Laos into central Vietnam. If successful, this would place Chinese invaders behind the strong forces Vietnam has assembled along and in back of the Chinese frontier.

Chinese officials say that their frontier area still is subject to "harassments" by the Vietnamese.

Military speculation is that if China wishes to teach Vietnam a lesson, one more punishing than the assault across the frontier in February and March, they would strike through Laos.

Obsolescent Material

If the Chinese are planning further operations, and no official would confirm this, they will still be plagued by obsolescent material.

For almost a year, Chinese delegations have been dealing with French and British governments on arms sales. Although the Chinese speak confidently of the purchase of anti-tank and anti-aircraft missiles from France, U.S. analysts are unaware that any deliveries have been made.

The authoritative International Institute for Strategic Studies in its publication, "The Military Balance 1979-80," reported that France and China had concluded an agreement for the sale of Milan and Hot anti-tank guided missiles and Crotale surface-to-air missiles in October of last year. The amount of the sale was estimated at $700 million.

Recent visitors from the West, who had seen something of China's weaponry, reported no evidence that these missiles had been delivered to the Chinese Army.

The sale by France of airport radar equipment, which could have a military use, has been authoritatively reported.

Cool on Harrier

Two years ago, China was interested in purchasing the Harrier, a vertical takeoff jet fighter, from Britain. Senior officials in the U.S. aviation industry report that the Chinese have cooled on this project.

One of the Harrier's military advantages is that it can use very small airfields. An American conversant with the program said that this was not a factor with the Chinese, who have plenty of airfields, large and small.

He and other sources knowledgeable about China's military requirements believe that its air force's principal need is early warning aircraft such as the Grumman Aerospace Corporation's E-2C. This would give the Chinese the capability of detecting Soviet air attacks.

The Chinese are now producing their version of the Soviet MiG-19 at a rate of about 300 a year, according to an authoritative non-Chinese source. But the source said that these aircraft could not meet the more advanced Soviet MiGs on anything approaching even terms without the installation of such things as modern radar systems, electronic countermeasures, air-to-air missiles and navigation aids. These can only be provided by Western industry.

Recent visitors have been unable to learn what China is doing with its Rolls-Royce Spey engines. Some of these were bought from Britain and others have been manufactured by the Chinese.

One Western theory is that the engines, which have no afterburner and hence are unsuitable for installation in fighters, will provide the power plants for a new and still secret Chinese bomber.



Associated Press

ARGENTINE SLAYING — The body of Francisco Soldati, a banker, is carried away after terrorrists in Buenos Aires shot him and threw a grenade at his car yesterday. Five others died — Mr. Soldati's bodyguards and possibly a guerrilla. Witnesses said three men in a truck rammed the car, fired automatic weapons and threw a grenade. Both vehicles exploded.

Acting on Wife's Recommendations

Carter Orders Aid Airlift To Indochinese Refugees

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 — President Carter, acting on recommendations from his wife, today approved an immediate airlift of special food for children and other supplies to refugee camps in Thailand.

Meanwhile, a further 10,000 refugees from Cambodia crossed into Thailand today, adding pressure to worldwide relief efforts.

The president's wife, Rosalynn Carter, announced Mr. Carter's approval today as she detailed her recommendations for helping thousands of sick and starving refugees that she saw during her visit to the camps in Thailand last week.

The airlift will contain vegetable oils and other food to meet the nutritional needs of the refugees, many of whom suffer from malnutrition. "There will be at least one shipment immediately and if we need more we will do it," said Richard Holbrooke, assistant secretary of state for Far East and Asian affairs. He accompanied Mrs. Carter on her trip and helped prepare her report to the president.

Mrs. Carter told a White House meeting of representatives of relief agencies that her husband had also approved her recommendation to send $2 million immediately to purchase rice for the refugees and $4 million for care and maintenance of the camps.

Mr. Holbrooke that said all of the money comes out of an existing $69-million pledge the president made to help the refugees, but it will be speeded up.

Flow Increases

As the announcements were made, it was reported in Bankgkok that More than 10,000 Cambodians, fleeing fresh fighting, crossed into Thailand today, and 20,000 more are expected to cross the border later this week, the Thai command said.

The command added that the refugees are civilians loyal to ousted Cambodian Premier Pol Pot, who is leading a guerrilla war against the Vietnamese-backed regime in Phnom Penh.

A group of U.S. congresswomen toured refugee camps along the Thai-Cambodian border and flew to Phnom Penh yesterday for talks with Cambodian leaders on relief aid to sick and starving refugees in Cambodia.

Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman, D-N.Y., the leader of the delegation, said that the Cambodian foreign minister, Hun Sen, agreed to allow relief flights to Phnom Penh at a greater rate than the present one a day, beginning next Tuesday. Most relief efforts are being channeled through the United Nations Children's Fund and the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Moreover, Rep. Holtzman said that Mr. Hun said that regional airports other than the one at Phnom Penh might be used if needed. The shortage of trucks, fuel and spare parts, as well as bad road conditions, make distribution of relief goods from the two entry points of Phnom Penh and the port of Kompong Som as great a problem as the food shortage itself.

Rep. Holtzman said that the Cambodian minister offered an assurance that no food received would be stockpiled for more than two or three days before distribution. Mr. Hun also said that Cambodia was ready to study the need for admitting more people from international aid organizations. So far, only limited numbers of aid experts have been admitted.

But he reiterated his government's rejection of proposals that Cambodia receive aid by truck convoys from Thailand.

Cambodia considers aid via Thailand as likely to be received or ambushed by forces loyal to Pol Pot, and Mr. Hun again condemned any aid effort that implicitly recognizes two governments in this country.

Meanwhile, at the United Nations, 26 Western and Third World nations yesterday proposed holding elections in Cambodia to end the argument of which rival government represents it. At the request of five Southeast Asian nations, the assembly opened a three-day debate on the political situation in Cambodia, with 26 nations proposing a resolution for free elections in the nation.

Link Seen to Printing of Trial Transcript

Peking Police Arrest Dissident Editor

By Fox Butterfield

PEKING, Nov. 13 (NYT) — An editor of one of China's underground journals was apparently arrested yesterday after he had voluntarily gone to the Peking Public Security Bureau to try to help four other persons who had been detained on Sunday.

Liu Qing, an editor of the April Fifth Forum, was held by public security officers when he went to ask why the four had been seized by the police at Peking's "Democracy Wall," his brother reported.

Mr. Liu's arrest marks a further intensification of China's crackdown on political dissent. It follows the conviction last month of a young activist, Wei Jingsheng, on charges of being a counterrevolutionary and passing military secrets to foreigners, and denunciations of critics of the government in the official press.

Mr. Liu was apparently arrested for his role in publishing a tape-recorded transcript of the trial of Mr. Wei and selling it at "Democracy Wall," said his brother, Liu Jiawen, a 33-year-old factory technician.

Customers Arrested

Mr. Liu was selling copies of the unofficial transcript with several associates at the wall Sunday when 50 policemen stopped the activity and arrested four persons, including three customers waiting to buy the transcript and one man who had offered to help count change for Mr. Liu.

Mr. Liu himself fled in the confusion but felt responsible for the others' detention, his brother said, and went to the Public Security Bureau on Sunday night with four other activists from two underground journals. The police released the other four at midnight.

According to one of these colleagues, Mr. Liu asked the officers why they had arrested the four persons at the wall since Mr. Wei's trial officially had been called open to the public and there should therefore be nothing wrong with selling or reading the transcript.

The source said the police replied that they had acted on orders and did not have to explain their action. One officer reportedly said that a public trial did not necessarily mean that some parts of it were not secret.

Mr. Liu then reportedly confessed that it was he — and not the arrested persons — who had printed and sold the transcript.

It is unclear how the April Fifth Forum obtained the transcript, which recounted Mr. Wei arguing that he was only criticizing the Communist Party's shortcomings and was not a counterrevolutionary trying to overthrow it, a critical if vaguely defined difference in China.

Diplomats think that it probably came from the children of a high-ranking official who sympathizes with the dissidents.

Arrests Criticized

PEKING, Nov. 13 (UPI) — The April Fifth Forum today criticized recent arrests at the "Democracy Wall," saying "the awakening people are fearless of the rude police."

The magazine said spectators at the wall Sunday were dismayed by the arrests of the activists and urged the Communist Party to heed public opinion on the free speech issue.

In a letter to United Press International, the magazine said, "at the sight of police barbarity, the masses at the scene expressed their strong resentment and their worries for the future of the democratic movement and the four modernizations program of China."

The letter by magazine staff member Chu Jian added, "The April Fifth Forum then went on sale and it appealed to a long line of purchasers."

"The current of democracy of China having taken shape, the awakening people are fearless of rude police," the letter said.

Hopes to Reinstate Sihanouk

Ex-Premier Seeks Support For Foes of Phnom Penh

By Karen De Witt

SILVER SPRING, Md., Nov. 13 (NYT) — Outside, rain pounded onto the fallen leaves, making a somber backdrop as In Tam, a former premier of Cambodia, flipped through a stack of letters from Cambodian refugees in Thailand and around the world.

Listed for death in his homeland, the exiled Mr. In Tam abandoned his job on a Salt Lake City electronics assembly line a month ago, left his family in Utah and came to this Washington suburb to try to organize support for foes of the Vietnamese-installed government of Cambodia.

Mr. In Tam said that he was trying to set up a base in the capital to promote the Confederation of the Khmer Nationalists, a group formed in North Korea in September and headed by the exiled Prince Norodom Sihanouk. Mr. In Tam once opposed Prince Sihanouk's government, but now sees him as the nucleus for reuniting his country.

"It is necessary to have one leader — Prince Sihanouk," said the 63-year-old Mr. In Tam, who in 1970 helped overthrow the prince as chief of state. "He is still popular with the people."

Respected by Cambodians

"But first we have to get all Cambodians unified to know that it is necessary to have one leader," Mr. In Tam said. "Then we will ask the governments of the world to recognize Prince Sihanouk as the leader of Cambodia."

Mr. In Tam has a reputation of being a simple man who, although not especially charismatic, was respected and considered honest by the Cambodian people. One of the leading non-Communist opponents of the U.S.-supported government of President Lon Nol, Mr. In Tam became part of a four-member ruling council in that government when Marshal Lon Nol came under U.S. pressure to unite the various anti-Communist factions amid a growing Communist military threat.

Disenchanted with the political situation under the four-man council, Mr. In Tam said, he resigned in October, 1973, to return to rice farming. Two years later, the Communist troops drove out the Lon Nol government. Then the government formed by Premier Pol Pot was forced out of Phnom Penh by Vietnamese invaders last January and a Vietnamese-backed regime under Premier Heng Samrin was set up.

Mr. In Tam, who escaped to Thailand from Cambodia in 1975, said that he then initially headed a force that harried the troops of Pol Pot. But he said he was afraid that his family might be sent back to Cambodia from Thailand and so left his insurgency movement and went with his family to France. Later they went to the United States and settled in Salt Lake City.

Mr. In Tam says he sees the Confederation of Khmer Nationalists as his country's only hope. Next to the pile of letters from Cambodian refugees in Thailand, there was a folder filled with mimeographed papers from the confederation.

Mr. In Tam showed a visitor lists of members of the confederation movement, which says it represents Cambodian federations around the world. A joint declaration decrying the situation in Cambodia and setting up the confederation was signed by Prince Sihanouk, Mr. In Tam and other important Cambodian exiles.

Mr. In Tam said that Son Sann, a former premier who recently returned to Cambodia to lead a liberation movement opposed to both Cambodia's contending governments, had written letters to the group. However, Son Sann, who served Prince Sihanouk in various government posts, is known to be cool to the idea of having the prince returned to power.

That difference of opinion does not disturb Mr. In Tam. "The Pol Pot regime is murder," he said. "The Vietnamese took over Cambodia. Does the United Nations allow them to do that?"

"We have to find a way to get the Vietnamese out," he said. "We have to find a way."

Seoul Sets Court-Martial For Killers of Park, Aides

SEOUL, Nov. 13 (UPI) — Martial law investigators today took the first steps to court-martial the director of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency and seven others involved in the assassination of President Park Chung Hee.

A Martial Law Command spokesman said that KCIA Director Kim Jae Kyu, chief presidential secretary Kim Kae Won and six KCIA assassins were formally referred to the military prosecutor for indictment on charges of murder with the aim of insurrection, and several other counts.

The action means that martial law authorities have concluded that the eight were the only ones involved in the Oct. 26 assassination and murders of six bodyguards and that the accused may soon face a public court-martial, possibly late this month.

They face a maximum penalty of death by hanging.

A final military investigation report said that the Korean spy chief, believing that he was best qualified to lead the nation, killed Mr. Park in a coup attempt, but failed to win the backing of the army after the incident.

Meanwhile, police today announced the arrest of 28 more members of the largest North Korean spy ring yet uncovered in South Korea.

The spy ring's mission was to topple the South Korean government through a popular uprising and set up a Socialist state, police said.

As part of a plan to expand its National Front, the Communist spy organization successfully planted one of its members, Lim Hun Young, 40, as a board member of the London-based Amnesty International's Korean chapter, police said.

Mr. Lim, under orders from the spy organization, helped another group member, Lee Jae Oh, 33, to be appointed secretary-general of the humanitarian agency's Korean chapter, according to the police.

The arrests brought to 74 the number of persons arrested for involvement in the spy group, called the National Front for the Liberation of the South.

Pretoria Kills Pot Plants

PRETORIA, Nov. 13 (Reuters) — South African police have discovered and destroyed 100,000 marijuana plants in a remote part of Natal province, police said today.

More Pay Urged For U.S. Forces

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP) — The Joint Chiefs of Staff say that a recent 7-percent pay increase is not enough to keep essential military personnel in the armed forces.

In a memorandum to Defense Secretary Harold Brown last week, the chiefs said that disillusionment with military pay is the main reason why skilled enlisted personnel and junior officers leave the all-volunteer military. They said that civilian policy-makers must pay higher salaries or settle for diminished military readiness.

While they indicated that the 7-percent pay increase would not be adequate, the chiefs did not specify another figure, saying only that military salaries must keep pace with inflation.

India Aide Quits Mideast

ABU DHABI, Nov. 13 (UPI) — Indian Oil Minister Bala Pajnor left the United Arab Emirates today, ending a three-day visit and talks with government officials, the Emirates news agency said.



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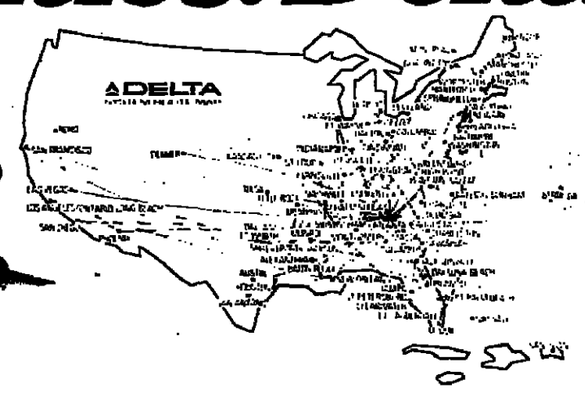
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News Analysis

Election Ends the Kenyatta Political Era

By Victoria Brittain

NAIROBI (WP) — The definitive end of Jomo Kenyatta's political era in Kenya was marked during the weekend as more than a third of his old Cabinet lost their seats in a general election. The election also triumphantly vindicated Kenya's multiracial policies by putting a white and an Asian in Parliament.

The Kenyan Parliament has been all-black for a decade. No white had been elected before, although one was nominated by Mr. Kenyatta. Both the European, Philip Leakey, son of the anthropologists Mary and Louis Leakey, and the Asian, Khrishna Gautama, a Hindu lawyer, were returned on a black vote, and they received little support from their own communities.

White Kenyans in Mr. Leakey's suburban Langata constituency have a record of political apathy, and the appearance of a white candidate did nothing to change that. Mr. Gautama, whose huge election rallies featured teams of traditional African dancers (mainly old women) led by an athletic Sikh in turban, track suit and running shoes, certainly received considerable support from the rich Asian businessmen in his central Nairobi constituency, but the Asian vote made up only one-sixth of the electorate in his constituency and most of his campaign was organized by blacks and aimed at the black vote.

The ousting of such a large segment of the Cabinet that President Daniel Arap Moi had taken over with only small changes from his predecessor, Mr. Kenyatta, was in part due to a substantial protest vote by the large Luo tribe from western Kenya against the government's decision a month ago to bar from the election the veteran opposition leader, Oginga Odinga, once vice president of Kenya, and four other former members of his banned and defunct party, the Kenya People's Union (KPU).

Mr. Odinga and his colleagues have been kept out of politics for more than a decade, but last week's election proved beyond a doubt that Mr. Odinga, 67, retains his influence in Luoland. Among the seven ministers who lost their seats, the most humiliating defeat was in western Kenya by the minister of power and communications, Omolo Okero, who recently was elected chairman of Kenya's sole political party, the Kenyan African National Union (KANU). Mr. Okero was beaten in a landslide by Mr. Odinga's son-in-law. Three assistant ministers were beaten by the protest vote, too; one of them was a rising star of the Moi administration, Maina Wangigi, surprisingly ousted by the Luo vote in Nairobi.

Although Kenya is a one-party state the general elections every five years demonstrate considerable political vitality in the country and discrimination by the electorate. Many constituencies field six or eight candidates. Turnout is often as high as 80 per cent, although many voters must walk for miles to a polling station, and even in Nairobi a four-hour wait to vote is common. More than 60 per cent of the incumbents lost their seats last week — a rather higher proportion than in the two previous post-independence elections. This election is considered to have been much more fairly run than the last. There have been few accusations of irregularity.

President Moi is expected to announce by the end of the month a new Cabinet that may well not include all of the 12 Cabinet members returned to Parliament. Many new faces are expected, too, among the assistant ministers, civil servants and throughout the powerful and efficient provincial administration, few of whom have been changed since the death of Mr. Kenyatta.

The new regime is not expected to change Kenya's basic pro-Western, business-oriented policies, nor to be able to immediately improve the poor relations with land-locked Uganda or neighboring Tanzania, which remain crucial economic and political imperatives for all three countries.

Zaire Sets Probe Of Death Claims

BRUSSELS, Nov. 13 (AP) — Zaire will allow an international committee into the country within the next few days to investigate charges that government troops massacred 215 civilians in July, the Zairian ambassador to Belgium said yesterday.

Ambassador Inonga Lokongo l'Ome denied the allegations of a massacre made in Paris last week by the International Federation of Human Rights. The federation said Zairian soldiers killed 200 youths and 15 fishermen in Eastern Kasai Province July 19, mistaking them for diamond smugglers.

Mr. Inonga said the international committee would include two members of the human rights federation, two representatives from the International Red Cross, two from the United Nations, one from the Organization for African Unity, and foreign diplomats in Zaire.



Associated Press

HATLESS HORSEMAN — A soldier of the Life Guards, the personal bodyguard of Queen Elizabeth, loses helmet but not cool yesterday in London. The guard was accompanying the queen and Indonesian President Suharto, who arrived in London for a four-day state visit.

Step Closer to Legal Independence

Commons Backs U.K. Rhodesia Governor

LONDON, Nov. 13 (Reuters) — The House of Commons passed a bill early today giving the government power to move Zimbabwe Rhodesia toward legal independence.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government brought in the bill in the hope that agreement would be reached soon at talks on the 14-year-old Rhodesian independence dispute.

But it was bitterly opposed by the Labor opposition, whose spokesman Peter Short said it was misconceived and mischievous. He warned it could make a settlement harder to achieve at the protracted peace talks here.

The bill gives the government power to put a British governor in Salisbury to supervise the transition to new elections.

During a 12-hour debate, many Labor politicians said they feared the government would use the bill to hand over power to Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa. At the talks, the Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance has not accepted British proposals about the period leading up to elections.

The bill was passed by 296-to-229 votes and was sent to the House of Lords, whose approval was expected.

Vote on Sanctions

During the sitting, the Labor opposition forced a vote on economic sanctions against the rebel colony. The government had announced it would lift a small section of the sanctions when it came up for renewal in Parliament this month.

Urging that these sanctions be maintained, Labor spokesman Ted Rowlands said, "Sanctions are the international community's test of our willingness to stay the course, of our stand on the principle of majority rule."

But deputy foreign secretary, Ian Gilmour, said very few members of the present Salisbury government were members of the 1965 illegal regime and the present government had agreed to measures to bring Rhodesia's rebellion to an end.

He said the majority of sanctions would be continued until the new governor arrived in Salisbury.

The Labor proposal that all sanctions be continued was rejected by 69 votes.

Without naming the Patriotic Front, Mrs. Thatcher said last night that a terrible burden would rest on any party that unreasonably withholds its agreement to a Rhodesia settlement.

Thatcher's Comments

At the lord mayor's banquet in London, she said a great deal was at stake for all the surrounding countries and "the people of South Africa whose future will be influenced by the fate of Rhodesia."

The Western world was "seeking, in the heart of Africa, a sign that democracy can triumph," she added.

Meanwhile, the Patriotic Front showed no signs of accepting an ultimatum from Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington that a decision on British proposals for the war-torn territory must be reached "in a day or two."

Bishop Muzorewa' delegation has already accepted the British plan for new elections and legal independence for Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

The front rejected the British deadline. "We are prepared to go on talking. If Lord Carrington wants to break the conference it is up to him," said a spokesman for Joshua Nkomo, co-leader of the front.

Eddison Zvobgo, spokesman for Robert Mugabe's wing of the front, said, "I don't think this kind of ultimatum is good for the conference. If necessary we will force Lord Carrington to [legally] recognize Bishop Muzorewa."

Namibians Asked to Talks; Pretoria to End Holdout

From Agency Dispatches

GENEVA, Nov. 13 — UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim today invited five political parties from South-West Africa (Namibia) to participate in talks on the territory's transition to independence, and thus gained South Africa's agreement to attend the meetings.

The South African and Namibian delegations will arrive for tomorrow's session, officials said tonight. The talks began here yesterday and are to end Thursday.

South Africa, which now rules the territory, delayed sending a delegation until it was assured by Mr. Waldheim that the five Namibian political parties recognized by Pretoria would be given a hearing.

Mr. Waldheim had initially contended that the United States recognized only the Angola-based Southwest-Africa Peoples Organization (SWAPO) and that Pretoria could speak for the political groupings inside Namibia.

The talks center on proposals for a demilitarized zone along Namibia's borders with Angola, Botswana and Zambia as a prelude to UN-sponsored elections in the territory.

In the informal talks, UN officials move among various grouping of delegations, each in separate rooms, shuttling suggestions for and reactions to the DMZ proposal.

Delegates from the front-line states of Angola, Botswana and Zambia were in one room, SWAPO representatives in another, and delegates from Britain, Canada, France, West Germany and the United States in a third. The five Western powers drafted the Namibian independence proposals. South Africa's and Namibia's delegations would be in a fourth room.

The Pretoria government has said that it considers the idea for a demilitarized zone unrealistic because of the expanse of territory that would have to be monitored by UN troops, a zone 600 miles long and 30 miles deep.

UN officials here said that they are considering putting up to 5,000 troops in Namibia, but that this number could not guarantee a totally demilitarized zone. They said said that it might take up to 100 times that number of troops to fully monitor the territory. The troops would conduct spot checks along the borders with Angola and Zambia and investigate allegations of crossings by guerrillas, which would be in violation of the proposal.

Afghan Rebels Reported to Win Key Victories

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Nov. 13 (UPI) — Moslem rebels seized all the important areas of Afghanistan's large northeastern province of Badakhsan after three days of intensive fighting with Soviet-backed Afghan troops, the Jung newspaper said yesterday.

The newspaper said 1,600 men died in the clashes and a large number from both sides were wounded.

Among the dead were Moslem fighters who strapped explosives to their chests and flung themselves on Soviet-made tanks supplied to the country's Marxist government. Twenty-two tanks were destroyed in this manner, the newspaper said, quoting sources from the border area.

It also said that two brigades of the Afghan Army of 2,600 soldiers and a colonel surrendered to the Moslem guerrillas. Later 12 Soviet advisers found among the troops were shot to death, the newspaper said. A large cache of Soviet weapons were seized with the surrender, the newspaper said.

Black Home Plan Urged to Pretoria

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 13 (UPI) — The South African building industry today announced a 20-billion rand ($24-billion) plan to build 4.1 million houses within 20 years for the nation's blacks.

A building federation spokesman said that the project would need approval by the South African government, would involve private and government funds and would create up to 250,000 jobs.

The spokesman said that adequate housing for blacks was basic to changing the system of apartheid. The proposal is in line with government efforts to give urban blacks a greater stake in the social and economic spheres — and thereby help stifle social unrest — without surrendering white dominance of political life.

Obituaries

Musician Dimitri Tiomkin; Film Scores Won 4 Oscars



Dimitri Tiomkin
. . . in 1967 photo

LONDON, Nov. 13 (AP) — Dimitri Tiomkin, 85, who composed 160 movie scores and won four Oscars died Sunday, his wife said today. She said he died at his home in Highgate, North London, after a fall.

The symphonic sweep of Mr. Tiomkin's scores brought him Oscars for "The Alamo," "The Old Man and the Sea," "The High and the Mighty" and "High Noon" with its theme song, "Do Not Forsake Me Oh My Darlin'."

His other scores included "Friendly Persuasion," "55 Days at Peking," "The Guns of Navarone," and "Gunfight at the OK Corral."

Born near St. Petersburg, Russia, Mr. Tiomkin studied at the St. Petersburg Conservatory under Alexander Glazunov and with Felix Blumenfeld, also the teacher of Vladimir Horowitz.

He left after the Russian Revolution and studied piano in Berlin with Ferruccio Busoni before beginning a career as a concert pianist in the 1920s. He gave the European premiere of George Gershwin's Piano Concerto in F in Paris in May, 1928.

During a tour of the United States, he met the ballerina and choreographer, Albertina Rasch, whom he married in 1925, said Mrs. Tiomkin, the former Olivia Patch, who became the composer's second wife in 1972. He then went with her to Hollywood where she choreographed several films.

In Hollywood, his first score of note was for director Frank Capra's "Lost Horizon" in 1937. Other works included "The Land of the Pharaohs," "The Fall of the Roman Empire," "The Sundowners" and "The Long Night."

His last completed work was as executive producer and music director of a Soviet-American film on the life of Tchaikovsky.

For the last 11 years, he lived in London and Paris.

Samuel Adler

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP) — Samuel Adler, 81, a painter, collagist and sculptor of abstract works, died here yesterday.

At 13, Mr. Adler was the youngest student ever accepted to the National Academy of Design. An accomplished violinist until he turned fully to the visual arts at 34, Mr. Adler liked to describe his work as "ghostly presences and dreamlike memories."

"I paint not what I see but what I feel; not what I think but rather what I am," he once said.

Mr. Adler's work is part of 25 public collections, including the Whitney Museum of American Art in New York — where the 1952 oil "Invocation" and 1961 watercolor "Idol" are displayed — and the Joseph H. Hirschhorn Museum and Smithsonian Institution's National Collection of Fine Art in Washington.

Frank K. White

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP) — Frank K. White, 80, a former broadcasting executive and senior vice president of McCann Erickson Inc., died Sunday at his home in Leesburg, Va., CBS announced here yesterday.

Mr. White entered the broadcasting field as treasurer of CBS in 1937, later becoming vice president and director and president of Columbia Records, Inc. In 1949, he was elected president and director of the Mutual Broadcasting System, and in 1952 he became vice president and general manager and subsequently president and director of NBC.

Mr. White joined the advertising agency McCann Erickson as chairman of its international company, Interpublic International. Later he became senior vice president and finance chairman of McCann Erickson, Inc., and in 1960 was named vice chairman of Interpublic Inc., parent company of the group.

Samuel B. Bledsoe

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP) — Samuel B. Bledsoe, 81, a former journalist and government official, died Sunday.

Mr. Bledsoe retired in 1971 as head of the Washington office of the industrial public relations firm of Selvage & Lee. He worked for the Associated Press before joining the Agriculture Department in 1935. He returned to journalism in 1943 and was a reporter for the Washington bureaus of The New York Times and U.S. News.

Ralph Thompson

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP) — Ralph Thompson, 75, an editor and critic who for more than 25 years influenced the literary tastes of thousands of Book-of-the-Month Club subscribers, died here yesterday.

Mr. Thompson joined the book club in 1951 as an editor. He became secretary in 1956. Before joining the book club, he was an associate editor of Current History, published by The New York Times, reviewed books for The Times in the 1930s and 1940s, was a contributing editor of Time magazine, and Fulbright visiting professor at the University of Sheffield in England.

Catholic Group Criticizes Pope

CHICAGO, Nov. 13 (UPI) — A group of Chicago-area Roman Catholic educators have sent Pope John Paul II a statement that expresses disappointment with some of the views the pontiff expressed during his U.S. tour.

The statement, signed by 180 teachers and administrators from several Catholic colleges and seminaries, objected to what it called the pope's "vision of a monolithic church" and his "closed model of hierarchical authority."

It also took issue with the pope's stand on celibacy of priests, birth control, homosexuality and ordination of women, but expressed admiration for the pope's "ability to communicate pastoral concern."

NASA Hopes to Send Special Probe To Get Close Look at Halley's Comet

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP) — The National Aeronautics and Space Administration wants to send an unmanned craft into space to get a close look at Halley's comet and then tag along with one of its smaller relatives.

NASA said yesterday that the four-year mission to the comets Halley and Tempel 2 would be launched in 1985, when Halley next comes near Earth, if Congress approves.

NASA said the craft would send back close-up photos of these spectacular bodies, and it is asking scientists to propose experiments as a prelude to more detailed planning.

The spacecraft would be launched by the American space shuttle in July, 1985, to coincide with the anticipated return of Halley's comet, last seen from Earth in 1910.

Halley is made up of ice, gases and dust. It goes around the sun about once every 75 years. As it approaches the sun, the comet heats up and trails dust and gas in a tail millions of miles long.

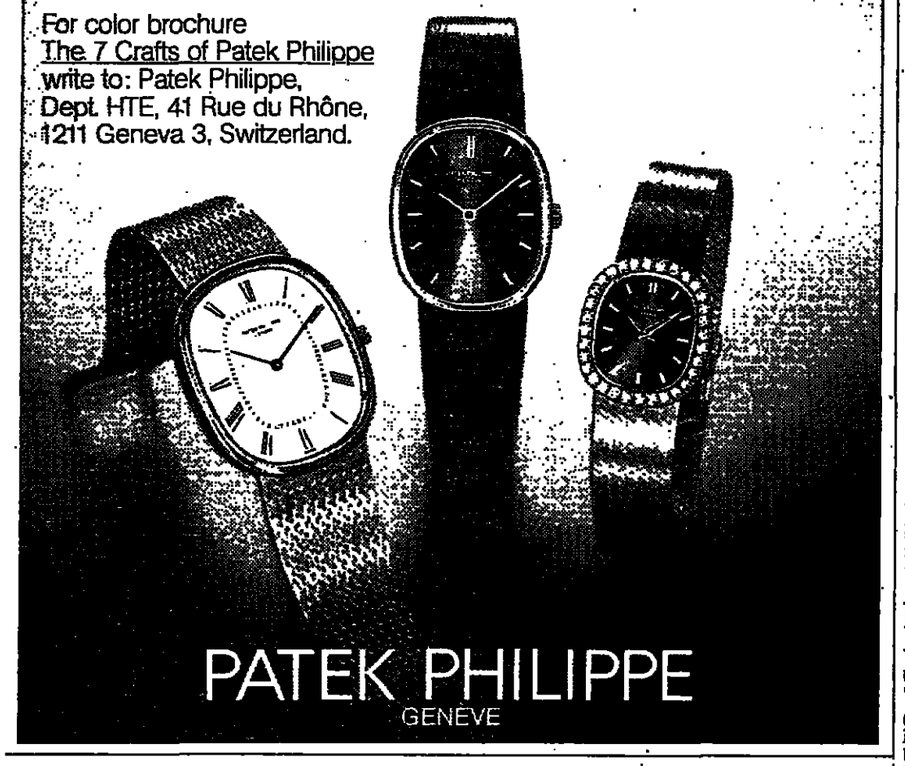
The plan calls for the craft to fly by Halley four months after launch and fire a probe to the comet's head. This probe would analyze material in the comet and take close-up pictures as it passed within 930 miles of the dense nucleus in the head.

After passing within 81,000 miles of Halley, the main craft would swing off to rendezvous with Tempel 2, a smaller comet that orbits the sun every 5.2 years. The spacecraft would close in on Tempel 2 several years later and could be brought to within 30 miles of its nucleus.

NASA has asked the European Space Agency to build the small probe that would spin off to Halley's comet. NASA estimated the cost of the mission at between $350 million and $450 million. If the Europeans decide to join the effort, they would pay about 20 percent of the cost.

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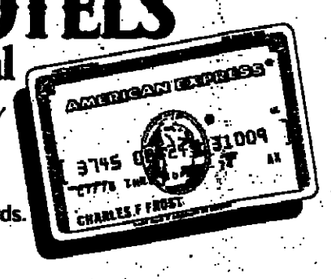
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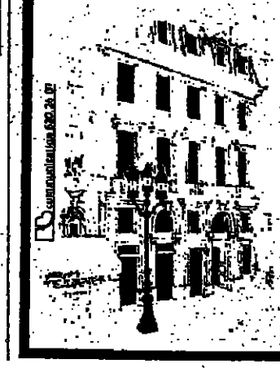
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	Zürich B–Toronto	13 35	16 30	✕ǁ	8.55
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	Zürich B–Montreal	12 45	14 50	✕ǁ	8.05
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	Zürich B–Genève	22 00	22 45	-	0.45
	Genève–Dakar	23 35	04 10*	ǁ	5.35
	Dakar–Rio de Janeiro	05 05*	08 30*	ǁ☕	6.25
	Rio de Janeiro–São Paulo	09 35*	10 40*	♀	1.05
	São Paulo–Buenos Aires	11 30*	14 05*	✕	2.35
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	Zürich B–Genève	17 05	17 50	-	0.45
	Genève–Bombay	18 40	07 10*	✕ǁ	8.00
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	Colombo–Singapore	11 10*	16 55*	✕	3.45
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166	-2----- D10 FY				
	Genève–Zürich B (DBS)	10 40	11 25	-	0.45
	Zürich B–Athens	12 40	16 15	✕	2.35
	Athens–Bombay	17 05	02 55*	♀✕	8.20
	Bombay–Bangkok	03 45*	09 15*	☕	4.00
	Bangkok–Hong Kong	10 10*	13 50*	Fǁ Y✕	2.40
167	--3---- D10 FY				
	Hong Kong–Bangkok	18 20	20 00	Fǁ Y✕	2.40
	Bangkok–Bombay	21 00	23 30	✕, Transit Y ǁ	4.00
	Bombay–Athens	00 20*	04 10*	ǁǁ	7.20
	Athens–Zürich B	06 00*	06 40*	☕	2.40
172	--3---- D10 FY				
	Genève–Zürich B (DBS)	10 40	11 25	-	0.45
	Zürich B–Athens	12 40	16 15	✕	2.35
	Athens–Bombay	17 05	02 55*	♀✕	8.20
	Bombay–Bangkok	03 45*	09 15*	♀☕	4.00
	Bangkok–Manila	10 10*	14 20*	Fǁ Y✕	3.10
173	---4--- D10 FY				
	Manila–Bangkok	17 50	20 00	✕	3.10
	Bangkok–Bombay	21 00	23 30	✕, Transit Y ǁ	4.00
	Bombay–Athens	00 20*	04 10*	ǁǁ	7.20
	Athens–Zürich B	05 00*	06 40*	☕	2.40
174	--3---- D10 FY				
	Zürich B–Genève	17 05	17 50	-	0.45
	Genève–Karachi	18 40	05 40*	F✕ǁ Y✕♀	7.00
	Karachi–Hong Kong	06 30*	18 05*	F☕ǁ Y☕✕	8.35
	Hong Kong–Tokyo	16 55*	21 50*	✕, Transit Y ǁ	3.55
175	----5-- D10 FY				
	Tokyo–Hong Kong	18 30	20 05	✕	4.35
	Hong Kong–Bombay	20 55	00 45*	✕	6.20
	Bombay–Zürich B	01 35*	06 05*	ǁ☕	9.00
182	----5-- D10 FY				
	Zürich B–Genève	12 40	13 25	-	0.45
	Genève–Bombay	14 15	02 45*	✕ǁ	8.00
	Bombay–Bangkok	03 45*	09 15*	♀☕	4.00
	Bangkok–Hong Kong	10 10*	13 50*	Fǁ Y✕	2.40
183	-----6- D10 FY				
	Hong Kong–Bangkok	19 35	21 15	Fǁ Y✕	2.40
	Bangkok–Bombay	22 15	00 45*	✕, Transit Y ǁ	4.00
	Bombay–Zürich B	01 35*	06 05*	ǁ☕	9.00
	Zürich B–Genève	07 05*	07 50*	-	0.45
186	-----6- D10 FY				
	Genève–Zürich B (DBS)	10 40	11 25	-	0.45
	Zürich B–Karachi	12 40	23 30	✕♀	6.50
	Karachi–Hong Kong	00 20*	09 55*	ǁ☕	6.35
	Hong Kong–Tokyo	10 45*	15 40*	✕	3.55
187	------7 D10 FY				
	Tokyo–Hong Kong	17 50	21 25	✕	4.35
	Hong Kong–Bangkok	22 15	23 55	Fǁ Y✕, Transit Y ǁ	2.40
	Bangkok–Karachi	00 55*	03 50*	ǁ	4.55
	Karachi–Athens	04 40*	07 45*	♀☕	6.05
	Athens–Zürich	08 35*	10 15*	ǁ	2.40
188	-----6- D10 FY				
	Zürich B–Genève	17 05	17 50	-	0.45
	Genève–Bombay	18 40	07 10*	✕ǁ	8.00
	Bombay–Colombo	08 00*	10 20*	☕	2.20
	Colombo–Singapore	11 10*	16 55*	✕	3.45
189	------7 D10 FY				
	Singapore–Colombo	18 55	20 35	✕	3.40
	Colombo–Bombay	21 25	23 40	ǁ	2.15
	Bombay–Genève	00 30*	06 10*	ǁ☕	9.10
	Genève–Zürich B	08 05*	06 45*	-	0.40
194	------7 D10 FY				
	Genève–Zürich B (DBS)	10 40	11 25	-	0.45
	Zürich B–Athens	12 40	16 15	✕	2.35
	Athens–Bombay	17 05	02 55*	♀✕	8.20
	Bombay–Bangkok	03 45*	09 15*	♀☕	4.00
	Bangkok–Hong Kong	10 10*	13 50*	Fǁ Y✕	2.40
	Hong Kong–Tokyo	14 40*	19 35*	✕, Transit Y ǁ	3.55
195	-2----- D10 FY				
	Tokyo–Hong Kong	18 00	19 35	✕	4.35
	Hong Kong–Karachi	20 25	00 35*	✕♀	7.10
	Karachi–Genève	01 25*	05 10*	ǁ☕	7.45
	Genève–Zürich B	06 05*	06 45*	-	0.40
196	------7 DBS FY				
	Zürich B–Genève	17 05	17 50	-	0.45
	Genève–Athens	18 40	22 15	✕	2.35
	Athens–Bombay	23 05*	09 05*	ǁ☕	6.30
	Bombay–Beijing	09 55*	19 10*	Fǁ✕ Y♀✕	6.45
197	1------ DBS FY				
	Beijing–Bombay	20 40	01 40*	✕	7.30
	Bombay–Athens	02 30*	08 20*	ǁ☕	7.20
	Athens–Genève	07 10*	08 50*	ǁ	2.40
	Genève–Zürich B	09 30*	10 15*	-	0.45
203	-2---67 DBS FY				
	Casablanca–Genève	13 05	16 50	✕	2.45
204	-2-4-67 DBS FY				
	Zürich B–Genève	09 15	09 55	-	0.40
	Genève–Casablanca	10 25	12 20	✕	2.55
206	---4--- DBS FY				
	Casablanca–Genève	13 05	16 50	✕	2.45
	Genève–Zürich B	17 20	18 05	-	0.45
212	---4--- DBS FY				
	Zürich B–Genève	11 35	12 15	-	0.40
	Genève–Annaba	12 45	13 40	✕	1.55
213	---4--- DBS FY				
	Annaba–Genève	14 20	17 10	✕	1.50
	Genève–Zürich B	17 40	18 25	-	0.45
218	--3---7 DBS FY				
	Zürich B–Genève	11 10	11 50	-	0.40
	Genève–Oran	12 20	13 30	✕	2.10
219	--3---7 DBS FY				
	Oran–Genève	14 10	17 15	✕	2.05
	Genève–Zürich B	17 50	18 35	-	0.45
222	---4-67 DBS FY				
	Zürich B–Alger	12 20	13 30	✕	2.10
223	---4-67 DBS FY				
	Alger–Zürich B	14 40	17 45	✕	2.05
226	1-3---- DBS FY				
	Zürich B–Genève	11 35	12 15	-	0.40
	Genève–Alger	12 45	13 40	✕	1.55
227	1-3---- DBS FY				
	Alger–Genève	14 20	17 10	✕	1.50
	Genève–Zürich B	17 40	18 25	-	0.45
228	-2-4--7 DBS FY				
	Zürich B–Tripoli	12 05	15 50	✕	2.45
229	-2-4--7 DBS FY				
	Tripoli–Zürich B	16 30	18 15	✕	2.45
236	-2--5-7 DBS FY				
	Zürich B–Genève	11 35	12 15	-	0.40
	Genève–Tunis	12 45	14 35	✕	1.50
237	-2----7 DBS FY				
	Tunis–Genève	15 20	17 10	✕	1.50
	Genève–Zürich B	17 40	18 25	-	0.45
239	----5-- DBS FY				
	Tunis–Genève	15 20	17 10	✕	1.50
264	-----6- D10 FY				
	Zürich B–Genève	12 20	13 05	-	0.45
	Genève–Abidjan	13 55	19 00	✕♀	6.05
	Abidjan–Monrovia	19 50	21 05	ǁ	1.15
265	------7 D10 FY				
	Monrovia–Abidjan	08 05	09 20	☕	1.15
	Abidjan–Genève	10 10	17 00	✕♀	5.50
	Genève–Zürich B	17 50	18 35	-	0.45
268	--3---- D10 FY				
	Zürich B–Genève	12 20	13 05	-	0.45
	Genève–Abidjan	13 55	19 00	✕♀	6.05
	Abidjan–Monrovia	19 50	21 05	ǁ	1.15
269	---4--- D10 FY				
	Monrovia–Abidjan	08 05	09 20	☕	1.15
	Abidjan–Genève	10 10	17 00	✕♀	5.50
	Genève–Zürich B	17 50	18 35	-	0.45
286	-2--5-- D10 FY				
	Zürich B–Genève	12 20	13 05	-	0.45
	Genève–Lagos	13 55	19 40	✕♀	5.45
	Lagos–Accra	20 30	20 25	Fǁ Y♀	0.55
287	-2--5-- D10 FY				
	Accra–Lagos	22 00	23 55	♀	0.55
	Lagos–Zürich B	00 45*	06 30*	ǁ☕	5.45
288	------7 D10 FY				
	Zürich B–Lagos	12 20	18 25	✕♀	6.05
	Lagos–Accra	19 15	19 10	Fǁ Y♀	0.55
289	------7 D10 FY				
	Accra–Lagos	20 45	22 40	♀	0.55
	Lagos–Genève	23 40	05 15*	✕ǁ	5.35
	Genève–Zürich B	06 05*	06 45*	-	0.40
274	---4--- DBS FY				
	Zürich B–Genève	12 15	13 00	-	0.45
	Genève–Douala	13 45	20 00	✕♀	6.15
	Douala–Libreville	20 40	21 35	Fǁ Y♀	0.55
275	----5-- DBS FY				
	Libreville–Douala	08 25	10 20	ǁ	0.55
	Douala–Genève	11 05	17 05	✕♀	6.00
	Genève–Zürich B	17 45	18 30	-	0.45
278	---4--- D10 FY				
	Zürich B–Genève	12 20	13 05	-	0.45
	Genève–Lagos	13 55	19 40	✕♀	5.45
	Lagos–Kinshasa	20 30	23 10	ǁ	2.40
279	----5-- D10 FY				
	Kinshasa–Lagos	07 20	10 00	☕	2.40
	Lagos–Genève	10 50	16 25	✕♀	5.35
	Genève–Zürich B	17 15	18 00	-	0.45
282	-2----- D10 FY				
	Zürich B–Genève	22 10	22 55	-	0.45
	Genève–Nairobi	23 45	08 15*	ǁ☕	7.30
	Nairobi–Johannesburg	10 10*	13 00*	✕	3.50
283	--3---- D10 FY				
	Johannesburg–Nairobi	19 00	23 50	✕	3.50
	Nairobi–Zürich B	00 45*	06 40*	ǁ☕	7.55
284	------7 D10 FY				
	Zürich B–Genève	22 10	22 55	-	0.45
	Genève–Kinshasa	23 45	07 05*	Fǁ ǁ Yǁ ♀	7.20
	Kinshasa–Johannesburg	08 05*	12 40*	☕	3.35
285	1------ D10 FY				
	Johannesburg–Kinshasa	19 35	22 20	✕	3.45
	Kinshasa–Zürich B	23 10	06 30*	Fǁ ǁ Y✕☕ Transit Y♀☕	7.20
286	----5-- D10 FY				
	Zürich B–Genève	22 10	22 55	-	0.45
	Genève–Nairobi	23 45	08 15*	ǁ☕	7.30
	Nairobi–Johannesburg	10 10*	13 00*	✕	3.50
287	-----6- D10 FY				
	Johannesburg–Nairobi	19 00	23 50	✕	3.50
	Nairobi–Zürich B	00 45*	06 40*	ǁ☕	7.55
292	---4--- D10 FY				
	Zürich B–Genève	17 05	17 50	-	0.45
	Genève–Jeddah	18 40	02 00*	♀✕	5.20
	Jeddah–Dar es Salaam	02 50*	07 05*	♀☕	4.15
293	----5-- D10 FY				
	Dar es Salaam–Jeddah	21 35	01 55*	✕	4.20
	Jeddah–Zürich B	02 45*	06 45*	♀☕	8.00
296	-----6- DBS FY				
	Zürich B–Genève	12 15	13 00	-	0.45
	Genève–Athens	13 45	17 20	✕	2.35
	Athens–Khartoum	18 05	21 45	✕, Transit Y ǁ	3.40
297	------7 DBS FY				
	Khartoum–Athens	10 10	13 55	✕	3.45
	Athens–Genève	14 35	16 15	✕, Transit Y ǁ	2.40
	Genève–Zürich B	16 55	17 40	-	0.45
302	12---67 DBS FY				
	--345-- DBS FY				
	Zürich B–Athens	12 00	15 40	✕	2.40
303	12---67 DBS FY				
	--345-- DBS FY				
	Athens–Zürich B	16 25	18 15	✕	2.50
316	----5-- DBS FY				
	Zürich B–Genève	12 15	13 00	-	0.45
	Genève–Athens	13 45	17 20	✕	2.35
319	-----6- DBS FY				
	Athens–Genève	10 35	12 15	✕	2.40
322	1-3-5-- DBS FY				
	-2-4-67 DBS FY				
	Zürich B–Istanbul	15 50	20 35	✕	2.45
323	-2-4-6- DBS FY				
	1-3-5-7 DBS FY				
	Istanbul–Zürich B	09 50	10 35	✕	2.45
326	--3--6- DBS FY				
	Zürich B–Genève	12 55	13 40	-	0.45
	Genève–Istanbul	14 20	19 15	✕	2.55
	Istanbul–Ankara	19 55	20 50	♀	0.55
327	---4--- DBS FY				
	Ankara–Istanbul	10 00	10 55	Fǁ Y♀	0.55
	Istanbul–Genève	11 25	12 20	✕	2.55
	Genève–Zürich B	13 00	13 45	-	0.45
329	------7 DBS FY				
	Ankara–Istanbul	10 00	10 55	Fǁ Y♀	0.55
	Istanbul–Genève	11 25	12 20	✕	2.55
332	1--4--- D10 FY				
	--3-567 DBS FY				
	Zürich A–Tel Aviv	13 20	18 10	✕♀	3.50
333	-2--5-- D10 FY				
	1-34-67 DBS FY				
	Tel Aviv–Zürich B	07 00	10 20	☕♀	4.20
336	-2----- DBS FY				
	Zürich A–Genève	13 20	14 05	-	0.45
	Genève–Tel Aviv	14 50	19 30	✕♀	3.40
342	-2-4--- DBS FY				
	Zürich B–Genève	12 15	13 00	-	0.45
	Genève–Athens	13 45	17 20	✕	2.35
	Athens–Cairo	18 05	20 00	ǁ	1.55
343	--3-5-- DBS FY				
	Cairo–Athens	08 00	09 55	☕	1.55
	Athens–Genève	10 35	12 15	✕	2.40
	Genève–Zürich B	13 05	13 50	-	0.45
344	-----6- DBS FY				
	Zürich B–Genève	12 50	13 35	-	0.45
	Genève–Cairo	14 25	19 15	✕	3.50
345	------7 DBS FY				
	Cairo–Genève	09 00	12 15	☕♀	4.15
	Genève–Zürich B	13 05	13 50	-	0.45
346	----5-- D10 FY				
	Zürich B–Genève	13 20	14 05	-	0.45
	Genève–Cairo	14 55	19 45	✕	3.50
347	-----6- D10 FY				
	Cairo–Genève	08 00	12 15	☕♀	4.15
	Genève–Zürich B	13 05	13 50	-	0.45
348	1------ DBS FY				
	Zürich–Cairo	12 50	17 40	✕♀	3.50
349	-2----- DBS FY				
	Cairo–Zürich B	07 20	10 40	☕♀	4.20
352	--3---7 DBS FY				
	Zürich B–Genève	12 15	13 00	-	0.45
	Genève–Athens	13 45	17 20	✕	2.35
	Athens–Damascus	18 00	20 00	ǁ	2.00
353	1--4--- DBS FY				
	Damascus–Athens	07 45	08 55	☕	2.10
	Athens–Genève	10 35	12 15	✕	2.40
	Genève–Zürich B	13 05	13 50	-	0.45
356	1------ DBS FY				
	Zürich B–Genève	12 15	13 00	-	0.45
	Genève–Athens	13 45	17 20	✕	2.35
	Athens–Bagdad	18 05	21 50	ǁ	2.45
357	-2----- DBS FY				
	Bagdad–Athens	11 30	13 35	✕	3.05
	Athens–Genève	14 35	16 15	✕, Transit Y ǁ	2.40
	Genève–Zürich B	16 55	17 40	-	0.45
362	-2-45-7 DBS FY				
	Zürich B–Tehran	22 35	06 55*	F✕ǁ Y✕♀	4.50
363	1-3-56- DBS FY				
	Tehran–Zürich B	07 40	10 40	F☕ǁ Y☕♀	5.30
374	-----6- DBS FY				
	Zürich B–Genève	12 20	13 05	-	0.45
	Genève–Bagdad	13 45	20 30	✕	4.45
375	------7 DBS FY				
	Bagdad–Genève	08 50	12 10	Fǁ✕ Y♀✕	5.20
	Genève–Zürich B	13 00	13 45	-	0.45
380	1------ DBS FY				
	Zürich B–Jeddah	12 30	18 55	✕♀	5.25
383	-2----- DBS FY				
	Jeddah–Genève	08 20	12 20	☕ǁ	6.00
	Genève–Zürich B	13 05	13 50	-	0.45
386	---4--- DBS FY				
	Zürich B–Dhahran	12 25	20 05	✕♀	5.40
	Dhahran–Dubai	20 45	22 45	♀	1.00
387	----5-- DBS FY				
	Dubai–Dhahran	12 25	12 30	♀	1.05
	Dhahran–Zürich B	13 15	17 40	F✕ǁ Y✕♀	6.25
392	--3---- DBS FY				
	Zürich B–Genève	12 25	13 10	-	0.45
	Genève–Bagdad	13 50	20 35	✕	4.45
	Bagdad–Kuwait	21 15	22 25	♀	1.10
393	---4--- DBS FY				
	Kuwait–Bagdad	10 55	12 05	♀	1.10
	Bagdad–Genève	12 45	16 15	F✕ǁ Y✕♀	5.30
	Genève–Zürich B	16 55	17 40	-	0.45
394	-2----- DBS FY				
	Zürich B–Dhahran	12 25	20 05	✕♀	5.40
	Dhahran–Abu Dhabi	20 45	22 45	♀	1.00
395	--3---- DBS FY				
	Abu Dhabi–Dhahran	12 30	12 30	♀	1.00
	Dhahran–Zürich B	13 15	17 40	F✕ǁ Y✕♀	6.25
396	------7 DBS FY				
	Zürich B–Genève	12 25	13 10	-	0.45
	Genève–Dhahran	13 50	21 30	✕♀	5.40
	Dhahran–Dubai	22 10	00 10*	♀	1.00
397	1------ DBS FY				
	Dubai–Dhahran	11 00	11 05	♀	1.05
	Dhahran–Genève	11 45	16 15	F✕ǁ Y✕♀	8.30
	Genève–Zürich B	16 55	17 40	-	0.45
398	----5-- DBS FY				
	Zürich B–Athens	12 25	16 00	✕	2.35
	Athens–Kuwait	16 40	21 10	✕	3.30
	Kuwait–Abu Dhabi	22 00	00 30*	♀	1.30
399	-----6- DBS FY				
	Abu Dhabi–Kuwait	11 00	11 30	♀	1.30
	Kuwait–Athens	12 10	15 10	✕	4.00
	Athens–Zürich B	15 50	17 30	Fǁ Y✕ Transit Y ǁ	2.40
400	1234567 DBS FY				
	Zürich B–København	08 55	10 40	☕	1.45
401	1234567 DBS FY				
	København–Zürich B	12 15	13 55	✕	1.40
404	1234567 DBS FY				
	Zürich B–København	18 40	18 25	ǁ	1.45
405	1234567 DBS FY				
	København–Zürich B	19 00	20 40	✕	1.40
412	1234567 DBS FY				
	Zürich B–Stockholm	19 25	21 55	✕	2.30
	Stockholm–Helsinki	22 25	00 20*	♀	0.55
413	1234567 DBS FY				
	Helsinki–Stockholm	08 15	08 10	Fǁ Y♀	0.55
	Stockholm–Zürich B	08 45	11 10	☕	2.25
422	1234567 DBS FY				
	Genève–København	18 10	20 05	✕	1.55
	København–Oslo	20 35	21 35	Fǁ Y♀	1.00
423	1234567 DBS FY				
	Oslo–København	09 25	10 30	☕	1.05
	København–Genève	11 00	12 55	✕	1.55
430	12345-7 DBS FY				
	-----6- DBS FY				
	Zürich A–Wien	07 35	08 50	☕	1.15
431	12345-7 DBS FY				
	-----6- DBS FY				
	Wien–Zürich A	09 35	10 50	☕	1.15
432	1234567 DBS FY				
	Zürich A–Wien	11 45	12 55	✕	1.10
433	1234567 DBS FY				
	Wien–Zürich A	13 25	14 35	✕	1.10
	Zürich B–Basel/Mulhouse	15 25	15 55	-	0.30
436	12345-7 DBS FY				
	Basel/Mulhouse–Zürich B	17 40	18 10	-	0.30
	Zürich A–Wien	18 50	20 00	✕	1.10
437	12345-7 DBS FY				
	Wien–Zürich A	20 30	21 45	✕	1.15
	Zürich B–Basel/Mulhouse	22 20	22 50	-	0.30
442	1234567 DBS FY				
	Zürich A–Salzburg	19 25	20 15	ǂ	0.50
	Salzburg–Linz	20 35	21 05	♀	0.30
443	1234567 DBS FY				
	Linz–Salzburg	09 05	09 35	♀	0.30
	Salzburg–Zürich A	09 55	10 45	♀	0.50
458	1234567 DBS FY				
	Zürich A–Zagreb	12 10	13 25	✕	1.15
	Zagreb–Beograd	13 50	14 40	♀	0.50
467	1234567 DBS FY				
	Beograd–Zagreb	15 25	16 15	♀	0.50
	Zagreb–Zürich A	16 45	18 00	ǂ	1.15
482	1-345-- DBS FY				
	Zürich A–Bucuresti	12 15	15 35	✕	2.20
483	1-345-- DBS FY				
	Bucuresti–Zürich A	16 25	17 45	✕	2.20
484	-2--5-- DBS FY				
	Zürich A–Sofia	12 30	15 40	✕	2.10
485	-2--5-- DBS FY				
	Sofia–Zürich A	16 25	17 35	✕	2.10
488	1234567 DBS FY				
	Zürich A–Budapest	18 25	20 55	✕	1.30
489	1234567 DBS FY				
	Budapest–Zürich A	09 15	10 45	☕	1.30
476	12345-- DBS FY				
	Zürich A–Praha	14 55	16 10	♀	1.15
477	12345-- DBS FY				
	Praha–Zürich A	16 55	18 05	♀	1.10
482	1---5-- DBS FY				
	Zürich A–Warszawa	12 45	14 35	✕	1.50
483	1---5-- DBS FY				
	Warszawa–Zürich A	15 50	17 40	ǂ	1.50
490	1------ DBS FY				
	Zürich A–Moskva	12 45	18 10	✕♀	3.25
492	-234--- DBS FY				
	Zürich A–Warszawa	12 45	14 35	✕	1.50
	Warszawa–Moskva	15 05	19 10	♀	2.05
493	-2345-- DBS FY				
	Moskva–Warszawa	08 15	08 20	☕	2.05
	Warszawa–Zürich A	09 00	10 50	☕ Transit ♀	1.50
506	1234567 DBS FY				
	Zürich A–Hamburg	07 35	08 55	☕	1.20
507	1234567 DBS FY				
	Hamburg–Zürich A	09 35	10 55	☕	1.20
510	1234567 DBS FY				
	Zürich A–Düsseldorf	07 35	08 45	☕	1.10
511	1234567 DBS FY				
	Düsseldorf–Zürich A	09 20	10 25	☕	1.05
516	1234567 DBS FY				
	Zürich A–Düsseldorf	14 40	15 50	♀	1.10
517	1234567 DBS FY				
	Düsseldorf–Zürich A	20 00	21 05	F✕ Y♀	1.05
520	12345-- DBS FY				
	Genève–Düsseldorf	08 20	08 30	☕	1.10
521	12345-- DBS FY				
	Düsseldorf–Genève	10 25	11 30	♀	1.05
525	1234567 DBS FY				
	Düsseldorf–Genève	16 20	17 30	♀	1.10
526	1234567 DBS FY				
	Genève–Düsseldorf	18 10	18 20	F✕ Y♀	1.10
532	1234567 DBS FY				
	Zürich A–Frankfurt	07 45	08 50	☕	1.05
533	1234567 DBS FY				
	Frankfurt–Zürich A	10 10	11 05	♀	0.55
538	1234567 DBS FY				
	Zürich A–Frankfurt	19 00	20 00	F✕ Y♀	1.00
539	1234567 DBS FY				
	Frankfurt–Zürich A	20 50	21 45	F✕ Y♀	0.55
543	1234567 DBS FY				
	Frankfurt–Genève	16 25	17 30	♀	1.05
544	1234567 DBS FY				
	Genève–Frankfurt	18 25	19 35	F✕ Y♀	1.10
548	1234567 DBS FY				
	Genève–Basel/Mulhouse	13 40	14 20	-	0.40
	Basel/Mulhouse–Frankfurt	14 40	15 40	F✕ Y♀	1.00
549	1234567 DBS FY				
	Frankfurt–Basel/Mulhouse	20 45	21 40	F✕ Y♀	0.55
552	1234567 DBS FY				
	Zürich A–München	08 05	08 55	☕	0.50
553	1234567 DBS FY				
	München–Zürich A	09 35	10 25	☕	0.50
554	1234567 DBS FY				
	Zürich A–München	11 50	12 40	ǂ	0.50
555	1234567 DBS FY				
	München–Zürich A	13 15	14 05	ǂ	0.50
558	1234567 DBS FY				
	Zürich A–München	19 00	19 45	ǂ	0.45
559	1234567 DBS FY				
	München–Zürich A	20 20	21 10	ǂ	0.50
570	1234567 DBS FY				
	Zürich A–Stuttgart	08 25	09 05	♀	0.40
571	1234567 DBS FY				
	Stuttgart–Zürich A	10 10	10 45	♀	0.35
576	1234567 DBS FY				
	Zürich A–Stuttgart	12 10	12 50	♀	0.40
577	1234567 DBS FY				
	Stuttgart–Zürich A	13 35	14 10	♀	0.35
578	1234567 DBS FY				
	Zürich A–Stuttgart	19 20	20 00	♀	0.40
579	1234567 DBS FY				
	Stuttgart–Zürich A	20 30	21 05	♀	0.35
586	123456- DBS FY				
	Zürich A–Köln/Bonn	07 45	08 55	☕	1.10
587	123456- DBS FY				
	Köln/Bonn–Zürich A	09 30	10 30	☕	1.00
600	1234567 DBS FY				
	Basel/Mulhouse–Zürich B	06 30	06 55	-	0.25
	Zürich B–Roma	07 30	08 50	☕	1.20
603	1234567 DBS FY				
	Roma–Zürich B	09 30	11 00	☕	1.30
604	1234567 DBS FY				
	Zürich B–Roma	12 00	13 25	✕	1.25
606	1234567 DBS FY				
	Roma–Zürich B	14 30	16 00	✕	1.30
	Zürich B–Basel/Mulhouse	16 40	17 10	-	0.30
609	1234567 DBS FY				
	Roma–Genève	20 15	21 35	✕	1.20
	Genève–Zürich B	22 05	22 45	-	0.40
612	1234567 DBS FY				
	Basel/Mulhouse–Genève	16 45	17 20	-	0.35
	Genève–Roma	18 15	19 35	✕	1.20
621	1234567 DBS FY				
	Milano–Zürich B	09 50	10 40	♀	0.50
622	1234567 DBS FY				
	Zürich B–Milano	11 45	12 25	♀	0.40
623	1234567 DBS FY				
	Milano–Zürich B	13 10	14 00	♀	0.50
624	1234567 DBS FY				
	Zürich B–Milano	15 10	15 55	♀	0.45
634	12345-- DBS FY				
	Zürich B–Genova	15 30	16 30	♀	1.00
635	12345-- DBS FY				
	Genova–Zürich B	17 10	18 10	Fǂ Y♀	1.00
640	------7 DBS FY				
	Genève–Milano	08 10	09 05	♀	0.55
642	123456- DBS FY				
	Basel/Mulhouse–Genève	07 05	07 40	-	0.35
	Genève–Milano	08 10	09 05	♀	0.55
643	1234567 DBS FY				
	Milano–Genève	16 40	17 25	♀	0.45
650	1234567 DBS FY				
	Zürich B–Madrid	12 35	14 50	✕	2.15
651	1234567 DBS FY				
	Madrid–Zürich B	15 50	17 50	ǂ	2.00
656	1234567 DBS FY				
	Zürich B–Genève	16 55	17 35	-	0.40
	Genève–Madrid	18 10	20 00	✕	1.50
657	1234567 DBS FY				
	Madrid–Genève	08 00	09 40	☕	1.40
	Genève–Zürich B	10 20	11 05	-	0.45
660	1234567 DBS FY				
	Zürich B–Barcelona	11 55	13 35	✕	1.40
661	1234567 DBS FY				
	Barcelona–Zürich B	14 20	16 00	✕	1.40
666	1-3-567 DBS FY				
	-2-4--- DBS FY 4 Mar–31 Mar				
	Genève–Barcelona	13 30	14 50	✕	1.20
667	1-3-567 DBS FY				
	-2-4--- DBS FY 4 Mar–31 Mar				
	Barcelona–Genève	15 30	16 50	♀	1.20
670	--3-56- DBS FY				
	Basel/Mulhouse–Zürich B	13 10	13 40	-	0.30
	Zürich B–Palma de Mallorca	14 10	15 55	✕	1.45
671	--3-56- DBS FY				
	Palma de M.–Zürich B	16 30	18 20	F✕ Y♀	1.50
682	1-3-5-7 DBS FY				
	Zürich B–Genève	11 05	11 45	-	0.40
	Genève–Malaga	12 10	14 35	✕	2.25
683	1-3-5-7 DBS FY				
	Malaga–Genève	15 10	17 20	F✕ Y♀	2.10
	Genève–Zürich B	17 50	18 35	-	0.45
690	1234567 DBS FY				
	Zürich B–Lisboa	11 50	13 30	✕	2.40
693	1234567 DBS FY				
	Lisboa–Genève	14 10	17 25	✕	2.15
	Genève–Zürich B	17 55	18 40	-	0.45
697	--3---- DBS FY				
	Oporto–Genève	08 45	11 55	☕	2.10
	Genève–Zürich B	12 35	13 20	-	0.45
698	-2--5-- DBS FY				
	Genève–Oporto	18 25	19 40	✕	2.15
699	-----6- DBS FY				
	Oporto–Genève	08 45	11 55	☕	2.10
700	123456- DBS FY				
	Zürich B–Paris	07 30	08 40	☕	1.10
701	1234567 DBS FY				
	Paris–Zürich B	10 15	11 15	♀	1.00
704	1234567 DBS FY				
	Zürich B–Paris	11 30	12 40	F✕ Y♀	1.10
705	1234567 DBS FY				
	Paris–Zürich B	13 20	14 20	F✕ Y♀	1.00
706	1234567 DBS FY				
	Zürich B–Paris	14 55	16 10	♀	1.15
707	1234567 DBS FY				
	Paris–Zürich B	16 40	17 40	♀	1.00
708	1234567 DBS FY				
	Zürich B–Paris	19 00	20 10	F✕ Y♀	1.10
709	12345-7 DBS FY				
	Paris–Zürich B	20 40	21 40	F✕ Y♀	1.00
720	1234567 DBS FY				
	Genève–Paris	07 00	08 00	☕	1.00
721	1234567 DBS FY				
	Paris–Genève	08 35	09 30	☕	0.55
722	1234567 DBS FY				
	Genève–Paris	10 05	11 05	♀	1.00
723	1234567 DBS FY				
	Paris–Genève	11 45	12 40	F✕ Y♀	0.55
724	1234567 DBS FY				
	Genève–Paris	14 00	15 00	F✕ Y♀	1.00
725	1234567 DBS FY				
	Paris–Genève	16 00	16 55	♀	0.55
726	12345-- DBS FY				
	Genève–Paris	16 00	17 00	♀	1.00
727	12345-- DBS FY				
	Paris–Genève	17 30	18 25	♀	0.55
728	1234567 DBS FY				
	Genève–Paris	18 00	19 00	F✕ Y♀	1.00
729	1234567 DBS FY				
	Paris–Genève	19 30	20 25	F✕ Y♀	0.55
730	12345-7 DBS FY				
	Genève–Paris	20 15	21 15	F✕ Y♀	1.00
731	12345-7 DBS FY				
	Paris–Genève	21 45	22 40	♀	0.55
740	123456- DBS FY				
	Basel/Mulhouse–Paris	07 15	08 15	☕	1.00
741	123456- DBS FY				
	Paris–Basel/Mulhouse	08 55	09 55	☕	1.00
742	------7 DBS FY				
	Zürich B–Basel/Mulhouse	07 30	08 00	-	0.30
	Basel/Mulhouse–Paris	08 30	09 30	☕	1.00
747	12345-7 DBS FY				
	Paris–Basel/Mulhouse	20 55	21 55	F✕ Y♀	1.00
748	12345-7 DBS FY				
	Basel/Mulhouse–Paris	19 10	20 10	F✕ Y♀	1.00
749	-----6- DBS FY				
	Paris–Basel/Mulhouse	20 40	21 35	F✕ Y♀	0.55
	Basel/Mulhouse–Zürich B	21 55	22 25	-	0.30
750	1234567 DBS FY				
	Zürich B–Nice	15 15	16 20	♀	1.05
751	1234567 DBS FY				
	Nice–Zürich B	17 00	18 05	♀	1.05
758	1234567 DBS FY				
	Genève–Nice	18 20	19 10	ǂ	0.50
759	1234567 DBS FY				
	Nice–Genève	19 45	20 35	ǂ	0.50
762	1234567 DBS FY				
	Genève–Marseille	14 20	15 10	♀	0.50
763	1234567 DBS FY				
	Marseille–Genève	15 55	16 45	♀	0.50
788	1234567 DBS FY				
	Genève–Amsterdam	13 30	14 55	✕	1.25
789	1234567 DBS FY				
	Amsterdam–Genève	15 40	16 55	♀	1.15
790	1234567 DBS FY				
	Zürich B–Amsterdam	08 00	09 25	☕	1.25
791	1234567 DBS FY				
	Amsterdam–Zürich B	10 05	11 25	♀	1.20
792	1234567 DBS FY				
	Zürich B–Amsterdam	14 40	16 05	♀	1.25
793	1234567 DBS FY				
	Amsterdam–Zürich B	16 45	18 05	♀	1.20
794	1234567 DBS FY				
	Genève–Amsterdam	18 05	19 30	✕	1.25
795	1234567 DBS FY				
	Amsterdam–Genève	21 05	22 20	✕	1.15
796	1234567 DBS FY				
	Zürich B–Amsterdam	19 00	20 25	✕	1.25
797	1234567 DBS FY				
	Amsterdam–Zürich B	20 10	21 30	✕	1.20
800	1234567 DBS FY				
	Zürich B–London	07 40	▼08 20	☕	1.40
801	1234567 DBS FY				
	London–Zürich B	▼08 45	11 20	☕	1.35
803	1234567 DBS FY				
	London–Zürich B	▼11 30	14 05	✕	1.35
804	1234567 DBS FY				
	Zürich B–London	12 35	▼13 15	✕	1.40
805	1234567 DBS FY				
	London–Zürich B	▼14 05	16 40	✕	1.35
806	1234567 DBS FY				
	Zürich B–London	17 25	▼18 05	✕	1.40
807	1234567 DBS FY				
	London–Zürich B	▼18 55	21 30	✕	1.35
808	1234567 DBS FY				
	Zürich B–London	19 15	▼19 55	✕	1.40
812	1234567 DBS FY				
	Genève–London	18 00	▼18 35	✕	1.35
813	1234567 DBS FY				
	London–Genève	▼14 55	17 20	ǁ	1.25
814	1234567 DBS FY				
	Genève–London	08 50	▼09 25	☕	1.35
815	1234567 DBS FY				
	London–Genève	▼10 10	12 35	✕	1.25
816	1234567 DBS FY				
	Genève–London	13 30	▼14 05	✕	1.35
819	1234567 DBS FY				
	London–Genève	▼19 20	21 45	✕	1.25
822	1234567 DBS FY				
	Basel/Mulhouse–London	07 55	▼08 25	☕	1.30
823	1234567 DBS FY				
	London–Basel/Mulhouse	▼09 05	11 35	☕	1.30
824	-----6- DBS Y 15 Dec–31 Mar				
	Basel/Mulhouse–London	20 00	▼20 20	✕	1.20
825	-----6- DBS Y 15 Dec–31 Mar				
	London–Basel/Mulhouse	▼21 00	23 30	ǁ	1.30
842	1234567 DBS FY				
	Zürich B–Manchester	19 10	▼20 00	✕	1.50
843	1234567 DBS FY				
	Manchester–Zürich B	▼08 15	11 05	☕	1.50
850	1--4--- DBS FY				
	Zürich B–Dublin	18 55	▼20 00	✕	2.05
851	-2--5-- DBS FY				
	Dublin–Zürich B	▼08 05	11 05	☕	2.00
880	------7 DBS FY				
	Zürich B–Brussels	07 35	08 45	☕	1.10
882	123456- DBS FY				
	Zürich B–Basel/Mulhouse	07 35	08 05	-	0.30
	Basel/Mulhouse–Brussels	08 25	09 30	☕	1.05
883	1234567 DBS FY				
	Brussels–Zürich B	10 10	11 20	♀	1.10
888	1234567 DBS FY				
	Zürich B–Brussels	12 35	13 45	✕	1.10
889	1234567 DBS FY				
	Brussels–Zürich B	19 45	20 55	✕	1.10
892	1234567 DBS FY				
	Genève–Brussels	17 30	18 40	Fǂ Y♀	1.10
893	1234567 DBS FY				
	Brussels–Genève	15 35	16 40	♀	1.05
894	1234567 DBS FY				
	Genève–Brussels	19 05	20 15	✕	1.10
895	1234567 DBS FY				
	Brussels–Genève	20 50	21 55	✕	1.05
920	123456- DBS FY				
	Zürich B–Genève	07 45	08 25	-	0.40
921	1234567 DBS FY				
	Genève–Zürich B	07 30	08 15	-	0.45
922	12345-- DBS Y				
	Zürich B–Genève	08 15	08 55	-	0.40
926	1--45-- DBS FY				
	Genève–Zürich B	10 40	11 25	-	0.45
927	1234567 DBS FY				
	Genève–Zürich B	06 10	06 50	-	0.40
928	1234567 DBS FY				
	Zürich B–Genève	11 50	12 30	-	0.40
929	12345-- DBS Y				
	-----67 DBS FY				
	Genève–Zürich B	09 50	10 35	-	0.45
932	12345-- DBS FY				
	Zürich B–Genève	14 40	15 20	-	0.40
940	12345-- DBS Y				
	Zürich B–Genève	18 15	18 55	-	0.40
941	12345-- DBS Y				
	Genève–Zürich B	19 30	20 15	-	0.45
942	1234567 DBS FY				
	Zürich B–Genève	18 55	19 35	-	0.40
943	1-3--67 DBS FY				
	Genève–Zürich	21 15	21 55	-	0.40
944	1-3--6- DBS FY				
	Zürich B–Genève	22 10	22 50	-	0.40
951	123456- DBS FY				
	Genève–Basel/Mulhouse	06 50	07 30	-	0.40
952	1234567 DBS FY				
	Basel/Mulhouse–Genève	12 15	12 50	-	0.35
955	1234567 DBS FY				
	Genève–Basel/Mulhouse	18 05	18 45	-	0.40
958	12345-7 DBS FY				
	Basel/Mulhouse–Genève	22 05	22 40	-	0.35
959	12345-7 DBS FY				
	Genève–Basel/Mulhouse	21 30	22 10	-	0.40
960	-----6- DBS FY				
	Zürich B–Basel/Mulhouse	08 45	09 15	-	0.30
961	-----67 DBS FY				
	Basel/Mulhouse–Zürich B	08 55	10 25	-	0.30
963	1234567 DBS FY				
	Basel/Mulhouse–Zürich B	10 25	10 55	-	0.30
964	1234567 DBS FY				
	Zürich B–Basel/Mulhouse	12 05	12 35	-	0.30
965	12-4--7 DBS FY				
	Basel/Mulhouse–Zürich B	13 10	13 40	-	0.30
967	-----6- DBS FY				
	Basel/Mulhouse–Zürich B	17 40	18 10	-	0.30
968	1234567 DBS FY				
	Zürich B–Basel/Mulhouse	19 15	19 45	-	0.30
969	12345-7 DBS FY				
	Basel/Mulhouse–Zürich B	20 30	21 00	-	0.30
970	-----6- DBS FY				
	Zürich B–Basel/Mulhouse	22 20	22 50	-	0.30
3484	1234567 DBS FY 8 Mar–16 Mar				
	Zürich A–Leipzig	07 35	08 00	☕	1.25
3485	1234567 DBS FY 8 Mar–16 Mar				
	Leipzig–Zürich A	09 40	11 05	ǁ	1.25
3486	----5-- DBS FY 14 Mar				
	Zürich A–Leipzig	17 10	18 35	✕	1.25
3487	----5-- DBS FY 14 Mar				
	Leipzig–Zürich A	19 15	20 40	✕	1.25

Symbols and abbreviations:
1 Monday
2 Tuesday
3 Wednesday
4 Thursday
5 Friday
6 Saturday
7 Sunday

F First Class
Y Economy Class
* Arrival next day
▲ Change of local time/daylight saving time (one hour earlier)
▼ Change of local time/daylight saving time (one hour later)
☕ Breakfast
✕ Lunch or dinner
ǁ Light meal
ǂ Snack
♀ Refreshment

Winter timetable 1979/80 subject to change

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World Responsibility

President Carter deserves both praise and support for keeping the lid on an excruciatingly difficult situation. His measured response to Iran's madness has so far prevented bloodshed and demonstrated U.S. resolve. The banning of Iranian oil imports is appropriate, if only as a symbol of the unwillingness of the United States to be blackmailed.

It's about time, though, for the rest of the world to pick up its share of the responsibility. The occupation of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran is by definition an attack on the embassies of all nations. It undermines the primary alternative to war in settling international disputes. If diplomats' lives are threatened by the governments to which they are accredited, there can be no more diplomacy. In that sense, all nations are responsible for the hostages.

There have been feeble, in some cases self-seeking intervention efforts by the Palestine Liberation Organization, the Common Market governments and the President of Pakistan, among others, but no government has offered Carter the kind of unconditional support he needs now. Even the barriers between East and West should crumble. It is in the interest of the Soviet bloc, China, the nonaligned nations the Western democracies and Japan to clarify the situation for the 60,000 mullahs who run Iran. They must understand that despite the craven posture the West has taken in recent years, there are limits beyond which it will not go; and that the communist countries, too, must protect their stake in the preservation of civilized relations between nations.

Aside from vocal support for Carter's actions, the rest of the world should make it clear that an orderly system will be devised to evenly share the burden of a total Iranian oil shutoff, if it should come. If Iran cuts back its exports by the amount of oil that had been going to the United States, that too, should be evenly shared.

Surely the loss of the 3 million barrels of oil Iran exports daily would work a hardship in some countries. There would be gasoline lines, higher prices and shortages of heating oil. But the precedent of letting the Iranian mob arrogantly and mindlessly dynamite the foundations of diplomacy is infinitely more frightening. As long as Iran behaves like an international outlaw, it must be treated accordingly.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

The Morality of Speech

There is morality in the freedom of speech; there may be morality in the content of speech; but can there also be morality in the *correctness* of speech? Yes, says Denis Donoghue, a Dublin professor called on recently to help the British Broadcasting Corporation appraise the way it handles the English language. "If someone today using the English language speaks badly," Prof. Donoghue says, "he should really feel that he is abusing Shakespeare, that he is abusing Milton, that he is repudiating the values which are implicit in the 'Canterbury Tales' or 'Hamlet.' It's a question of the morality of speech."

Our first temptation is to look up how Chaucer, Shakespeare or Milton would have said "priggish." But we have a larger doubt about Prof. Donoghue's view. It is so extreme as to mock more reasonable efforts to maintain standards in language.

There are, heaven knows, plenty of authors, socio-linguists and eager neologists for whom the only test of an acceptable usage is, is it used? Language is as language does, alive and constantly evolving, they believe, even if permissiveness results in frequent imprecision, puzzlement, exasperation. On a language-usage strictness scale of 1 to 10, they would cheerfully place themselves at zero.

We, in a business that prizes accuracy, precision and good taste, would put ourselves at 5, give or take a point. Like many teachers and editors, we do have the feeling that language standards are declining. Does one person in four know how to spell "consensus" or "accommodate" anymore? Is it still worth fighting to preserve distinctions like "eager-anxious" and "compare with-compare to"?

Such persistent questions can be answered, if roughly, by applying a standard of clarity and utility. But by puffing them up to the level of morality, Prof. Donoghue seems to demand a perfect, protective score of 10 — the airless point at which a language sputters and dies.

The BBC, we're pleased to note, also sought advice from others, including Dr. Robert Burchfield, editor of the Oxford English Dictionary. He believes that whatever changes English is undergoing now are slight compared to past centuries. For him, the issue is not so much morality as accepting reasonable evolution.

That attitude seems to us to be eminently more sensible and we hope that the BBC pursues it. Indeed, the BBC may be able to take both kinds of advice, applying Dr. Burchfield's whenever it uses English and Prof. Donoghue's whenever it uses Latin.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Seeds of Trouble

For some years now, geneticists and agricultural planners have worried about the worldwide loss of genetic diversity among plant crops. With inflation, recession and an energy crisis upon us, that doesn't exactly sound like a heart-stopper. But in the long range, it holds the potential for true biological disaster and, on a considerably shorter time scale, could seriously inhibit efforts of the developing nations to break out of the cycle of poverty.

As a consequence of the Green Revolution and of modern methods of high-yield agriculture, farmers around the world are planting fewer and fewer varieties of crops. The phenomenon is furthest along in the developed countries. In the United States, for instance, just six varieties account for 71 percent of the acreage planted for corn, seeds and silage; two for 42 percent of sugar beets; and three for all the acreage in millet. The same thing is going on in the Third World, with much more dangerous consequences because these countries include the regions of greatest genetic diversity from which plant breeders must draw the resources with which they work.

Maintaining genetic diversity is vital for two reasons. The first is the vulnerability of single varieties to pests, disease and climate change. When huge acreages are planted with a single variety or a few closely related varieties, entire harvests can be wiped out by one disease or by the temporary resurgence of an insect pest. Similarly, the harvest becomes terribly sensitive to any change in climate. At a time when the heavy use of insecticides is constantly upsetting predator-prey relationships and changing the mix of insect populations, and when increased fossil-fuel consumption is thought to be leading to worldwide climate change, the planting of fewer and fewer varieties is particularly ominous.

Second, there is the need to preserve the genetic resources from which plant breeders can create new strains tailored to changing environments. Only from the large genetic pool that has evolved over eons can new plant characteristics — of disease and pest resistance, length of growing season, water and fertilizer requirements, soil and sun needs, protein content and so on — be drawn. As one UN official put it, "When farmers clear a field of primitive grain varieties, they throw away the key to our future."

What makes this trend even more worrisome is the growing concentration of the world's seed resources in the private holdings of multinational corporations. It has been reported, for example, that a single company, United Brands, holds two-thirds of the world's banana seeds. Access to and information about the contents of such corporate seed banks is generally limited to employees of the particular company. Plant breeders in Third World nations are thereby excluded from access to vital resources that came from their own countries to begin with.

A recent international study recommends a UN emergency fund to collect and maintain genetic reserves in a number of regional banks (a single bank is too vulnerable to biologic accident). There are suggestions that no laws allowing exclusive rights to plants be allowed. Others are trying to think up ways to preserve diversity in farmers' plantings. Whatever the right answers may turn out to be, at least one conclusion is clear — current agricultural practices bear the seeds of future trouble.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 14, 1904

PARIS — The most original race yet conceived, says Le Matin, was that run yesterday at the "Quatre Chemins" crossroads by 19 competitors with wooden legs. A great crowd assembled to see the curious competitors, who were lined up along the curbstone with wooden legs of all colors, sizes and designs, some of them shining with a Sunday varnish and others covered with rubber. They started on a four-kilometer race up the Rue de Flandre. The progress of the brigade was heroic and watched by all the boys in the area. The winner covered the first half of the distance in the remarkably short time of 12 minutes and won a prize of 25 francs.

Fifty Years Ago

November 14, 1929

BONN — Frau Alexandre Zoubkoff, the former Princess Victoria of Schuamberg-Lippe, sister of the former Kaiser, died this morning in a local hospital, aged, bankrupt and deserted by her boy husband, a Russian dancer whom she wed just two years ago. A rejuvenation operation, which she reportedly underwent when she was 59, and which she declared had "made her a girl again," failed to give Frau Zoubkoff strength to fight her illness. Her 25-year-old husband, Zoubkoff, was exiled from Germany a year ago. It was said that he had been the cause of the princess' financial difficulties which led to her bankruptcy. She sued for divorce just nine days ago.



'Why, Dear Uncle, How Very Nice of You to Come! I Would Like to Discuss With You the Possibility of a Small Loan . . .'

Finally, a Flicker of Hope in Cambodia

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — As the reality of the human disaster in Cambodia has been brought home to us in recent weeks, Americans have responded: contributing to relief agencies, volunteering, pressing for government action. But some people wonder how much the effort will really help — how much aid will get through the physical and political bottlenecks.

So it is important to report that food is reaching Cambodia now in substantial quantities, and getting to the hungry. European and U.S. relief workers are observing the distribution. The mechanics of transportation are slowly improving. Convoys are starting to carry supplies from Phnom Penh out to the countryside.

That is the picture drawn in the first-hand reports from relief workers in Cambodia. It should not be taken as optimistic. People are still starving and dying. The obstacles to distributing food in a shattered society are enormous. More fighting could bring more disruption. But outside help is making a difference.

Distribution

It will take 1,000 tons of outside food a day, experts say, to prevent mass death by starvation. The world is sending the food. The problem is how to get it to the population in a country that, after the destruction of war and the Pol Pot regime, has one railroad engine working — feebly — and perhaps 100 trucks, and no mechanical loading equipment in the ports.

Life and death are measured out in trucks and forklifts. And they are coming. Since the big effort started, a few weeks ago, 23 trucks have been brought in. Unicef plans to have another 125 in Cambodia by the end of this month. Oxfam is flying in 50 trucks: 2 a day on a huge cargo plane.

The country's one deep-water port, Kompong Som, has ships waiting to unload because the facilities are so primitive and the dockworkers so weak. But the relief agencies believe they can ease that bottleneck. Their target is to bring 20,000 tons a month through Kompong Som.

The other main hope, apart from airlifts of high-priority medicine and other items, is to move barges and ships up the Mekong River through Vietnam to Phnom Penh. The Heng Samran government in Cambodia approved use of the Mekong on Nov. 4. The French hospital ship Isle de Lumiere, loaded with 1,000 tons of rice, has started up the river. The agencies hope this route will eventually handle 10,000 tons a month.

Much attention has focused on the Heng Samran government's refusal, so far, to let relief come in by truck from Thailand, in the west. The Vietnamese-backed regime has denounced this idea as a trick to supply remnants of the Pol Pot forces in the border areas.

Americans see the attitude of the Cambodian regime toward the land route as heartless politics, designed to starve out the Pol Pot soldiers — and many innocent people with them. But we should try to understand that, after what that country has been through, there are reasons for fear. Prof. James Matlack of Hampshire College, who was there in September, says:

"They are survivors. They think it is a miracle that they are there when their relatives are killed. So they have a more fragile sense of survivability than we may easily understand. They fear the return of a political situation in which they may be killed."

The crucial thing, in any case, is to get food to the living by any means we can. We must not let critical feelings about the obstacle to the land route interfere with the generous response that is coming from both Americans and Europeans to the desperate need in Cambodia. The test is whether that response is proving effective on the ground. And it is.

Relief agency representatives in Cambodia say the government is becoming more confident and cooperative in its dealings with them. It is appealing openly for help from the West — not only food but longer-term aid for agriculture, communications, transportation. (U.S. law now bars any official aid except emergency food relief.)

The relief agencies and a new government relief committee have just organized a convoy of 30 trucks to carry food to the northeast Cambodian areas of Kratie and Stung Treng. That is significant as an example of joint effort in a first attempt to distribute food so far, up to 200 miles, from Phnom Penh. It tells something about travel conditions that the agencies expect the round trip to take 10 days.

Great Unknown

The great unknown is the part of Cambodia west of Phnom Penh, which the Vietnamese have in effect kept sealed off since they invaded it last January. Hundreds of thousands of people may be trapped in villages there without adequate food. Their fate may depend on whether the Vietnamese now go ahead with a military effort to wipe out the last of the Pol Pot army along the Thai border.

Common sense cries out for a political solution that would give the bludgeoned people of Cambodia a chance for reconstruction. But given history, Western countries can play only a limited political role. What we can do, and must, is help the Cambodians survive. Guy Stringer, an Oxfam man in Phnom Penh, estimates that if the world's promises are kept, "A good proportion of the people will be just about alive by April, when the next harvest is due."

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Carter's Wishful Thinking

By David S. Broder

SAN ANTONIO, Texas — On the face of it, President Carter's political fortunes are slowly improving. His straw-poll victory over Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., and California Gov. Edmund G. (Jerry) Brown Jr., among those attending last week's meeting here, was the latest bit of evidence that his grip on power has not been shaken by the official surfacing of his intraparty opposition.

This week will bring him another such victory, in the Florida Democratic convention. Once again, Carter backers will claim this as proof that he has withstood the initial shock of the Kennedy candidacy and is now consolidating his strength for a successful counterstrike.

That is wishful thinking, if not deliberate self-delusion.

Contrived

Indeed, the petty maneuverings of the campaign, the contrived committee and convention straw-votes of confidence in the president, are being overshadowed by the near-collapse of Carter's strategies for dealing with the crucial problems of the nation and the world.

Events of recent days suggest — more strongly than ever — that time may have run out on Jimmy Carter. On the questions that really count in people's minds, Carter looks like a man who is trapped in a no-win situation by the failure of his own past policies to anticipate today's predicaments.

His past efforts to control inflation by tugging down the budget deficits and by mild jawboning of business and labor have failed so badly that his own inflation fighter, the candid Alfred Kahn, is not willing to predict how bad the price spiral may be.

Interest Rates

Effective leadership in the anti-inflation battle has passed to the Federal Reserve Board's Paul Volcker, whose policies Carter cannot challenge without precipitating a run on the dollar.

Volcker is pushing interest rates to historic heights that are choking the housing industry and will produce a serious — perhaps severe — recession. The wave of layoffs now going through the auto industry is a signal of rising unemployment to come.

On the energy front, Carter and the Democratic Congress — with the latter bearing most of the blame — squandered two years passing a mild conservation program, while doing their best to delay or disguise the inevitable and needed price hikes that might actually have curbed consumption quickly. With U.S. demand largely unchecked, the foreign oil cartel has pushed energy prices to brutal heights anyhow. And only now, when Carter must bear the budget costs but receive none of the benefits, is the government turning seriously to energy production proposals that should have been initiated long before he became president.

The foreign scene is even bleaker. In his first two years in office, Carter carried forward the inherited policies in many parts of the world and reaped deserved praise for successfully concluding negotiations his predecessors had begun with Panama, China, Egypt and Israel.

Iran Challenge

But when he was confronted with a new and extremely serious challenge — the overthrow of the shah's government in Iran — he and his foreign policy advisers seemed as bereft of ideas of what to do as did his inflation-fighters in their parallel battle.

The administration's response was to hope for the best, in defiance of all the evidence that Ayatollah Khomeini offered nothing but a short detour on the road to chaos in an area of unquestioned strategic importance. The seige of the U.S. Embassy, however frustrating, is unfortunately only part of the price the United States will probably have to pay for the crisis that is likely coming in the Gulf. And the seeming paralysis of U.S. will to meet this crisis — despite the ending of importing Iranian oil — has shaken the confidence of U.S. voters, as well as our allies in other parts of the world.

Closer to Home

A similar pattern is building in a vital area even closer to home, the Caribbean, where once again the administration's visible policy seems to consist of nothing more than whistling-in-the-dark. As predicted by students of the area, the upheaval in Nicaragua has been followed by a virtual civil war in El Salvador. Once again, the United States appears powerless to control an unraveling process that is enhancing the power of anti-U.S. forces.

In the face of these fundamentally adverse developments, the question whether Carter can score tactical victories over Kennedy or Brown is almost irrelevant. The more pertinent question is whether the Democratic Party — no matter who its nominee — can escape the adverse judgment of the voters on its stewardship of both Congress and the presidency these last three years.

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—*Letters*—

Prof. Safire

We were all curious to know who would throw the first mud in the Teddy Kennedy campaign. Predictably, it is our old friend, Prof. Dr. (Wilhelm) William Safire, self-annointed psychoanalyst.

Prof. Safire's psychodrama study "A Prelude to Chappaquiddick" (IHT, Nov. 1) would appear to show conclusively that anyone getting a speeding ticket is unfit to run the country, Sen. Kennedy included.

Using the same scientific tools (basically a stiletto), may I apply a similar form of extrapolation? A rather mediocre journalist (hence admirably qualified) is invited to join the Nixon administration. When the first news of Watergate leaks out, he quits.

It can thus be scientifically proven that when faced with a crisis, the now well-known journalist "panicked and tried to escape." Unlike Teddy Kennedy, who paid his $35, the journalist was not convicted.

As Prof. Safire is interested in new words, he might be interested in one which I have coined to describe his scientific effort: "sillygism."

ELWOOD A. RICKLESS.
London.

Call for Action

Shame, humiliation and frustration must be the sentiments of all Americans who watched the infinitely sad spectacle of their blindfolded and shackled compatriots in Tehran being shoved around like bales of straw by a bunch of strutting Iranians.

Instead of expressing concern, instead of asking everybody under the sun to help us, instead of waiting meekly in Istanbul to be received by the lunatic in Qom, we must recapture our traditional sense of honor and national pride and start issuing a few ultimatums of our own.

Come on Jimmy Carter, let's go!

J.W.M.
Paris.

Arabs and OPEC

In the editorial "Merchants of Myth" (IHT, Oct. 22), The New York Times comments, "John Connally and Henry Jackson seem to forget that most OPEC nations are not Arab." This is an interesting comment and leads me to ask why, if that is so, in general only the Arabs are singled out for criticism by the West when prices are increased by all the OPEC nations?

ABDUL AZIZ KANOO.
London.

Curtain Call

In the notice of the memorial service that was held (IHT, Oct. 31) for Justus Addiss, you note that "he was stage manager for 'A Member of the Wedding' starring the late Ethel Waters, Julie London, and Janet De Gore."

The star was Julie Harris and wasn't the little boy Brandon de Wilde?

ANITA MEYER.
Kingston-Upon-Thames, England.

Editor's note: A check of the records shows that Brandon de Wilde indeed played the role of the little boy. Julie Harris won an award for her role, although Ethel Waters was the "star." Janet De Gore was in the original cast, but Julie London was not. The correct title of the play is "The Member of the Wedding."

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

On Opening Shutters In Moscow

By Mort Rosenblum

PARIS — After Helsinki, after Belgrade, diplomats are again in search of a common language to bring the West and East closer together on information issues to be discussed next year in Madrid.

Diplomats tend to favor step-by-step bargaining, with joint compromises leading toward some middle ground. This is an admirable approach in some areas. In regard to press freedom, compromise is out of the question.

But there is a basis for improvement.

At a recent forum in Venice at the Giorgio Cini Foundation, editors from Tass and Pravda were candid on the subject: The Soviet system has no role for press freedom. Under its ideology, information is at the service of the state for the greater good of all.

Dissidents deserve no voice, under the Soviet approach, because they represent only a handful and their disruptive comments might detract from the positive spirit necessary to achieve goals determined by a higher order.

Few Western editors ever will embrace these principles. And few will give up their own.

The Western press is hardly perfect. We set a goal of giving fact without opinion but must, at the same time, provide context and analysis. This somewhat subjective approach to objectivity is vulnerable to human failing.

But we have a clear purpose. We attempt to assemble facts and to hear as many sides and interpretations as possible in covering an event. To the extent that we can keep ourselves out of the elements of judgment, we are good or bad journalists.

Take Comfort

Under this system, readers at least can take comfort in the assurance that responsible journalists, though sometimes in error, do not intentionally mislead.

With all of its faults and failings, this Western-style system of reporting is the only protection a citizen has, anywhere in the world, from official and private manipulation of the truth.

It is pointless, therefore, for one side to demand that the other alter its basic principles. Instead, ways must be found for the two systems to overlap without one hampering the other.

Soviet officials can afford to allow Western reporters more access to sources without endangering their own control of the domestic press. And Western editors can strengthen their case by assuring that reporting is done well.

Here one might consider the imagery of a window and shutters.

There will be reporting, however tightly closed the shutters or dirty the glass. But Soviet authorities might be persuaded that it is in their interest to open the shutters wider, allowing the West a better look at their society. And Western journalists can keep the glass cleaner, reducing inadvertent distortion, by exercising responsibility, respecting sensibilities and preparing themselves carefully.

A major test is already in preparation. In accepting the 1980 Olympics, Kremlin officials realized they were opening the shutters to an unprecedented number of Western journalists who will see far more than sporting events.

At the same time, journalists planning to visit the Soviet Union know that what they write will be scrutinized carefully. If the government is annoyed, there may be no immediate consequences, but future access to the Soviet Union might become even more difficult than it has been in the past.

It will be a difficult test. Up to now, most journalists reporting from Moscow have been seasoned observers, well aware of the particular pitfalls of their sort of window washing. They have learned how to convey sensitive information in clear terms within a system which opposes their style of journalism.

Soviet authorities have grown accustomed to frank reporting, but they have been able to watch over the relatively small group of resident Western correspondents.

They must soon deal with legions of new reporters, many of them more comfortable in locker rooms than corridors of power.

If all goes well, the shutters may remain more open, and there will be a freer flow of reliable information between the East and the West. A more relaxed atmosphere in Moscow would likely mean a lessening of restrictions on Soviet correspondents in Western countries.

But neither Madrid nor the Olympics will change the basic rules. The role of the press is imbedded deeply in political ideologies. It will not be changed lightly, in any society.

Mort Rosenblum is the editor of the International Herald Tribune.

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How The Morgan Bank can help you manage currency exposures



From left: Alastair Hunter-Henderson and Morgan IMM head John Haseltine depart for a client meeting abroad; Roberto Mendoza head of IFM confers with Rimmer de Vries. Morgan's chief international economist. Frank Ars-man is in charge of the bank's Foreign Exchange Services in New York

In today's fast-moving currency markets, a major concern of chief executives and financial officers is the effect of foreign exchange exposures on corporate profits. They need to know what's happening in the markets, what it means to their companies, and what they can do about it. Because every company is different, a one-package service isn't enough.

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Movies in London

'Yanks': Just Another Straining Film

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

LONDON, Nov. 13 (IHT) — "Yanks," John Schlesinger's latest, is a lace valentine to England's finest hour. It has been greeted here with a royal charity premiere and, stirring memories and deep curiosity, it is crowding the Odeon on its initial engagement.

Set in a northern English village, 1942-1944, when U.S. soldiers arrived to train for the invasion of the Continent, it seeks to stress the uneasy relationship between the imported warriors and the natives. There is a clash of inferiority complexes and resentment on both sides.

The townsfolk, especially the elders, are envious of the well-heeled visitors and fearful for the honor of their women. "They're overpaid, oversexed and over here," was a common complaint heard in the pubs, while the GIs, disgruntled at having been conscripted and shipped overseas to again make the world safe for democracy, are bewildered and unhappy amid the alien corn. Corn is le mot juste, for Schlesinger has ladled out the syrup in copious doses.

The advent of the Yanks to upset the humdrum of the provincial community is an arresting preface. "Yanking," fraternizing with the wartime guests, came into usage at that time and was discussed — pro and con — in the British press. The term, as intended, had salacious connotations and Schlesinger's double-decker scenario is almost entirely about "yanking."

A sassy U.S. captain dallies with a highborn lady whose husband is absent on active duty, and a kitchen sergeant from Arizona wins a shop girl's affections from her soldier fiance who is later killed in action. The girl's parents bitterly disapprove of the sergeant's intrusion, but he has problems of his own, being unable to consummate the affair due to a biological failing. When D-day dawns the Americans depart. A local bride presses through the watching throng, making her way with the loud announcement that she is pregnant. "So's half this bloody town!" shouts out another woman.

Camera Sense

Schlesinger has a keen camera sense and his scenes of military musters and the bleak English town of the war years have an authentic ring. As a dramatist, alas, he is in need of first aid. A more cliche-ridden and maudlin script has not been seen this side of television soap-opera. Everything is according to predictable regulation, the humor weighs a ton and the characters are oft-met robots: the ailing mother with her stern advice, her stiff-upper-lipped husband, their little son who enters into commerce with the GIs, the snappy U.S. officer ignorant of geography, the haughty mansion chatelaine, the innocent Tommy doomed for death, the Arizona sergeant with his moist recollections of desert sunsets, his sidekick on the hunt for acquiescent females, the publican who tosses chamber pots. There isn't an original in the carload.

Nor is there — as there should be — the ever-felt anxiety of war hovering over all, laying hold of the personages with its ghostly hand and motivating their behavior. As a last-minute measure we see the girls rushing for a final glimpse of their beaus as they scramble into the waiting railroad coaches to take them to battle. The sequence was evidently inspired by the memorable one in King Vidor's "Big Parade," in which the French girl runs after the truck that is carrying her lover to the front. The emotions that scene stirred somehow fail to flare in this imitation and "Yanks," as is the drawback of recent war films, leaves one singularly unmoved despite its constant straining.

Of the large company assembled it is Richard Gere as the army cook, Lisa Eichhorn as the shop girl, Rachel Roberts as her mother and Vanessa Redgrave as the lady who stoops to "yanking" who acquit themselves best in humanizing their stencil assignments.

* * *

On the screen we have had the Gospels according to Cecil B. De Mille, Sidney Olcott, Pasolini, Zeffirelli and George Stevens. Now it is the turn of Monty Python productions, which in an earlier exploit mocked the quest for the Holy Grail.

In "Life of Brian" (at the Plaza) the Christ story is spoofed by thinly-disguised means. At Brian's birth the Three Kings bearing gifts come to his Bethlehem manger by mistake. The misidentification happens again when Brian reaches manhood and recurs fatally before Pilate. Brian is nailed to a cross at a mass crucifixion at which the crucified bawl "Look on the Bright Side of Life." The Monty Pythons, like Lennie Bruce, have not been informed that no crucifixion is a subject for mirth among the civilized.



Richard Gere and Lisa Eichhorn: Oversexed and over here.

As the English queen forbade the shooting on English soil of a project by a Danish sensation-seeker to make a film on Christ's sex life (he was refused permission in France, Denmark and elsewhere, too) the Monty Python burlesque has evoked controversy that should aid it financially. It is to be debated by a television panel, although the censors have already licensed it. It is of crude, rude quality, tasteless and witless, but it is no more illiterate than "Jesus Christ Superstar" which presents the Crucifixion but omits the Resurrection. A piece of schoolboyish blasphemy, it is within its rights in a free land, but it is just another silly movie.

* * *

The 1979 London Film Festival (Nov. 15-Dec. 2) is devoted to the outstanding motion pictures of the year and is to include new works of Federico Fellini, Andrzej Wajda, Eric Rohmer, Miklos Jancso, Andre Delvaux, Jiri Menzel and Jacques Demy with special tributes to Rainer Werner Fassbinder and John Huston. There are 80 projections in all and the event offers the oportunity to see the latest films from Egypt, Hong Kong, Morocco, Mali, Iran, Nigeria, New Zealand, Turkey, India, Indonesia and the Soviet Union.

According to the British Film Institute's bulletin, movie fanciers will soon be able to revive what films they will on television screens in their own homes. More than 200 features are available through the Intervision Video Club, which sells or rents tapes of such films as "Letters From an Unknown Woman," "Cries and Whispers," "Claire's Knee," "Love in the Afternoon" and the Hollywood "classics." The purchase price of an item from the cassette collections is £50, while its rental for three days is £5.95.

Arts Agenda

DUESSELDORF — The Deutsche Oper am Rhein will open a Rossini cycle on Nov. 29 with a new staging of "Le Comte Ory" which, like the other productions in the cycle, will be conducted by Alberto Erede and staged and designed by Jean-Pierre Ponnelle. Also included are performances of "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" (Nov. 30, Dec. 3), "L'Italiana in Algeri" (Dec. 1, 9), "Il Turco in Italia" (Dec. 5) and "La Cenerentola" (Dec. 7). Among the singers participating in the series are Horiana Branisteanu, Julia Hamari, Gwendolyn Killebrew, Trudeliese Schmidt, Douglas Ahlstedt, Michael Cousins, Paolo Montarsolo, Marius Rintzler, Peter-Christoph Runge and Malcolm Smith.

* * *

PARIS — The mezzo soprano Teresa Berganza, accompanied by the guitarist Ernesto Bitetti, will occupy the one-hour, 6:30 p.m. spot at the Theatre de la Ville through Nov. 17 with a recital program devoted to Spanish songs

Digital Recording

Decoding the Sound of a New Process

By John Rockwell

LOS ANGELES (NYT) — Digital records, the first radical change in the basic method of sound recording since the advent of the electrical process in 1925, have begun to appear in the marketplace, albeit in a not-yet-pure form. Unlike most previous innovations, pioneered by audiophiles and classical-music lovers, digital recording is already being used extensively in Los Angeles, which boasts the world's greatest concentration of sophisticated pop-music studios.

The digital recording process, which uses computer technology to reduce sound to a multitude of "bits" encoded in binary language, is beginning to replace the older "analog" systems now in use. Because digital recording is only information about sound, rather than an image of the sound, it is not subject to distortions of tape hiss and print-through that occur when a conventional tape is copied. Overall range and responsiveness are appreciably greater.

Because digital recording is information about sound, rather than an image of the sound . . . overall range and responsiveness are appreciably greater.

Classical music, with its narrower repertory and wealthier, more sophisticated public, has generally been more open to high-fidelity innovations than the pop market. But as the age and affluence of the pop audience drifts upward, its appreciation of well-engineered records grows proportionately.

Not Totally Digital

Digital discs are on the market already, but they will not be totally digital until the digital playback systems are put into general sale. Thus today's so-called digital discs were at least recorded and mixed with digital equipment. The first example of a major pop performer on a major label was Ry Cooder's "Bop Till You Drop," on Warner Bros. Special care was taken with the pressings for this disc, and that plus the digital process produced a remarkably clean, clear record.

There are three digital recording systems currently in use. A company in Salt Lake City called Soundstream rents its facilities, and a number of classical discs in particular, on a variety of labels, have appeared using Soundstream equipment. Sony sells a four-track digital machine with the capacity to edit. And 3M has been leasing a more complex, 32-track machine, which works in conjunction with a four-track "master" recorder. This device, on sale at $150,000 a unit, is favored by many in the pop-music market because it can accommodate the multitracked textures.

The 3M Corp. has not made a machine on which editing — the snipping and splicing that is also a common feature of most pop-music recordings — is possible. But the company promises such a machine soon, and meanwhile it's always possible to transfer a digital recording to an analog mixer and then back to digital for the final stages.

So far, the only three 3M digital machines outside St. Paul, Minn., are in Los Angeles — at the Record Plant, an independent studio, at A&M and at Warner Bros., where Cooder's record was made.

"I've got a consumer's ear," said Chris Stone, Record Plant president, "and I can definitely tell the difference between a digital and an analog recording, even with all the Dolby noise-reduction we have."

"For me, the sound of digital is just amazing," said Herb Alpert, who is the "A" of A&M Records (Jerry Moss is the "M") and who has monopolized use of A&M's 3M machine for his own projects ever since it arrived last February.

Digital recording is still in its infancy, however, and all three studios report problems. At one Alpert session, technicians were huddled around the 3M 32-track machine, which had developed a mysterious "click" on one track. Such hitches were more common in the first months than they are now.

A more basic problem is the lack of editing capacity, although that should be only a temporary difficulty, because the principle behind digital editing is apparent enough.

Another problem is the sheer newness of digital and the apprehension musicians and producers naturally feel in abandoning equipment they understand for something different.

Reservations

"I think people are very excited about the sound quality," said Tom May, studio director at A&M. "But I think they have some reservations about the equipment."

Part of the reservations have to do with the small number of machines available and their considerable cost in a time of industry belt-tightening. Right now the rental fee for the 3M equipment is $4,000 a month, high even in the luxurious world of the Los Angeles recording studio. At the Record Plant, that translates into another $25 an hour to the client above the already considerable prices of $140 to $210 an hour for studio time.

Quite apart from the music-business recession, however, there is the further irony that digital has come along just at a time when many artists in popular music are trying to arrest the march of technology and create records that sound rawer and more primitive. Lee Herschberg, director of engineering at Warner Bros. in Burbank, is one person who rejects that trend.

He said: "My philosophy is not to make records for a $3 speaker, but to make the best records possibly can — because a great-sounding record will sound better on any system. But it is ironic that we have all this equipment and some of the guitarists at Ry's sessions insisted on playing through their own amplifiers and hadn't changed the tubes in them for 10 years."

The digital system won't get a real test in the marketplace until digital playback equipment is introduced. In the meantime, there are still several links in the recording studio that could be switched over to digital — the microphone and the control panel, to name two. But right now, there are some who think that digital recording played back in the studio approaches perfection in sound reproduction.

"I can't say that I hear anything missing," May said. "But I don't hear as well as I did 20 years ago. I do worry about the incompatability of the various systems. I have a feeling that if the various companies don't get their acts together and agree on something, somebody should step in and make them."

"We've always had the capability of producing far better sounding records than are on the market now," Herschberg said. "It just depends on what people are willing to pay. It's up to the record-buyer in the end."

Music

Detroit Symphony Shows Virtuoso Style

By David Stevens

PARIS, Nov. 13 (IHT) — For the Detroit Symphony Orchestra to make its first European tour on the heels of the Boston and Cleveland ensembles might seem to be a rash act, but last night's concert at the Salle Pleyel — the 10th of 24 appearances in eight countries — showed that the Detroiters have nothing much to fear from comparison with better known orchestras.

There is additional interest in this tour, because the Detroit orchestra is beginning its third season under the musical direction of Antal Dorati. The Budapest-born conductor, now 73, has held the musical directorships of many ensembles in Europe and the United States in his much-traveled career, and he has acquired the reputation of a solid orchestra-builder and an artist of broad musical sympathies.

His Detroit programs have acquired a far more than local interest, and the orchestra, after a lapse of almost two decades, once again has a recording contract (with London/Decca). The tour repertory comprises 15 works, plus a sprinkling of encores, a relatively large amount of musical baggage to take on such a trip.

On the podium, Dorati is a no-nonsense conductor, sparse of beat and more attentive to the long lines of the music than to minute detail. But the detail was there, all the same, for the Detroit Symphony proved to be a virtuoso ensemble in the American tradition, homogeneous in sound and unanimously sensitive to tonal and dynamic nuance. The prevailing sound, at least in the well-filled Salle Pleyel, came from the brightness of the strings and woodwinds, balanced by a solid but unabrasive brass section and notable weight in the deep strings.

All of this was apparent in one of the finest performances of Mahler's Symphony No. 1 to be heard here in a long time. The work unfolded expansively, generously shaped by Dorati and rich in tonal subtleties. This is work that leaves soloists and instrumental groups exposed much of the time, and the Detroiters acquitted themselves handsomely.

In the first half of the program, Yehudi Menuhin was the violin soloist in the Brahms concerto, which had its ups and downs. The second movement was ravishing in its conversation between solo violin and woodwinds (led by the first oboist), but the rigors of the two outer movements often found the soloist at something less than his best form. The concert opened with a rare Haydn item, the overture to his opera "L'Isola Disabitata," which was neatly dispatched by the orchestra — and served as a reminder that Dorati has recorded more Haydn than any conductor ever has, and is still going strong.

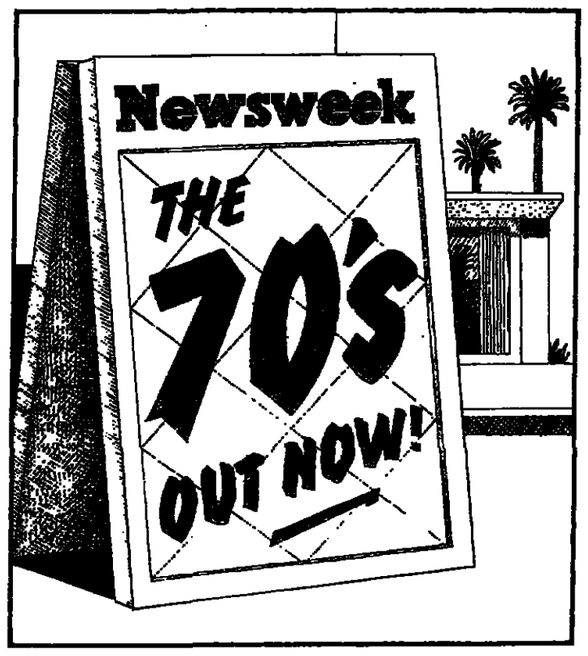
He is something of a diplomat, too. When encore time came, he reminded the audience that the Detroit Symphony had acquired the French tradition at the hands of Paul Paray, who died recently at 93, and who for a dozen years in the 1950s and '60s the orchestra's director. He then proved it with a delicately evocative extract from Ravel's "Rapsodie espagnole." Then he offered "a piece by a French composer, played by an American orchestra in the Hungarian manner," namely, a swaggering account of the march from Berlioz's "Damnation de Faust."

Remaining tour dates: Nov. 14, Berlin; 15, Brunswick, West Germany; 16, Duesseldorf; 19, London; 20, Stockholm; 22, Uppsala, Sweden; 23, Oslo; 24, Sandefjord, Norway; 25, Bergen, Norway; 27, Geneva; 28, Zurich; 29, Lausanne, Switzerland; 30, Basel.

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U.K.'s EMS Link Said Postponed

By Bhushan Bahree

LONDON, Nov. 13 (AP-DJ) — British officials have put together an impressive case against linking the pound sterling to the exchange-rate mechanism of the European monetary system. Sources say that the government is expected to make known soon that it has decided not to seek membership at this time.

However, Britain will soften the blow by adding that the issue will be kept on the back burner, or officially "under constant review," the sources add.

While eight members of the Common Market linked currencies in a joint floating arrangement earlier this year, Britain declined to link sterling to the system. Soon after the Conservative government came into power in the spring, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said her government would decide on the issue by September. The government subsequently delayed the decision, saying that it would make up its mind in time for the EEC summit, scheduled for Nov. 29 and 30 in Dublin.

A British decision to continue outside the EMS will disappoint those of its EEC partners who had hoped that the pound would be linked to the community's system to stabilize exchange rates. In an interview published last week, Roy Jenkins, the president of the EEC Commission, said he hoped for "the earliest possible favorable decision" by Britain on EMS membership. He said he could no longer see any sensible arguments for sterling to stay outside.

The case against joining the EMS exchange-rate regime rests on three main points.

● The petro-currency role of sterling, which in these days of ever-rising oil prices means that the pound is invariably pushed upward, often to levels considered undesirable by British authorities.

● The need to come to grips with money-supply growth. The inability of British authorities to control the money supply would be curbed because the EMS obliges central banks to buy or sell currencies to maintain parities within specified margins. This would mean that to keep a lid on a rising pound, Britain would have to put more of its currency into the market, a process contrary to its aim of slowing inflation by curbing the money supply.

● The recent removal of exchange controls after 40 years of a variously strict regime. Official sources said it was too early to judge the eventual impact on money flows of this removal of barriers. Consequently, it would be prudent not to get locked into the EMS rate system while the pound might be subject to buffeting.

British authorities also are worried that the widely divergent inflation rates, and possibly inflation trends, would make the pound unstable and require them to give priority to steadying it. This would make the allied money supply and interest-rate considerations secondary, a bargain that the government currently considers a poor one. Retail price inflation in West Germany currently is 5.7 percent annually, far below the 16.5 percent rate in Britain.

To rebut the case against joining, monetary sources are hard put to find compelling reasons for Britain to seek entry into the EMS at this time. Earlier it was thought that Britain was using the EMS to bargain for a reduction in its contributions to the EEC budget. "There's really not very much in that," a source said today. "Sure, other community members may want us to join the EMS, but that doesn't enter into the budget argument."

There is the feeling that Britain as a member of the EEC should link its currency to that of the others and try to bring its economy into line. For someone like Mr. Jenkins, who is looking ahead to a time when there will be full monetary union, or one EEC currency, a British decision to stay out of the EMS would be all the more disappointing.

He has been openly critical of London for dragging its feet, saying: "We are very inclined in Britain not to be in at the beginning, generally through our own fault, and then to complain later that the policy, the institution or the system is not tailor-made to our needs."

News and Notes

U.K. car output has slumped by 20 percent this year to 813,000 units due to industrial strife, according to the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders. Apart from disputes in the car industry, there were strikes by truck drivers and engineers. SMMT President Sir Barrie Heath says, "There are no winners in the strikes game — only losers. Lost markets for companies mean lost jobs for their employees." Imported cars took 56.2 percent of the British market in October compared with 51.7 percent in October, 1978.

* * *

Standard Oil of California is considering plans for a major modification of its Pascagoula, Miss., refinery so it can process heavier high-sulfur crude oils than is now possible, industry sources say. The company has made no general announcement of the project, which is still under study, but talks with equipment suppliers and company officials indicate that studies have progressed beyond the initial phase and that a final decision on the project will be made in May or June. The converted plant would result in higher yields of gasoline, diesel and jet fuels and heating oil, primarily for the southeastern United States.

* * *

Ford-Werke AG, Ford Motor's West German unit, expects record exports this year, with sales abroad in the first nine months at a record 404,484 cars, up 9.9 percent from a year earlier and compared to 472,208 units for 1978. Ford-Werke's most important export market is the U.K., which imported 146,793 cars in the period, an increase of 60.5 percent over the 1978 period. The company says it hopes to maintain the increase in export sales during the remainder of 1979, but gave no exact estimate for overall exports this year. Ford-Werke accounts for 26 percent of West German auto exports and is the second-largest auto exporter behind Volkswagen, the company says.

* * *

Siemens' dividend for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30 will be unchanged from last year's 8 Deutsche marks a share, the company says.

* * *

NV Philips' expects 1979 consolidated net profit to exceed last year's 707 million guilders (about $353 million), but the 7-percent increase reported Tuesday for the first nine months of this year would be a lot for the year as a whole, the company says. It says it expects the sales volume for 1979 not to rise by more than 6 percent from last year, although it adds the 5-percent increase for the first nine months was lower than expected and mainly occurred in the television sector, where as a result of the economic situation, market growth fell short of expectations. Philips' will study whether reduced plant time will be necessary in its European television-tube and assembly operations as a result of the disappointing sales and high stocks. Much will depend on whether November and December sales provide further disappointments, the company says.

OECD Sees U.S. Slump in 1980 First Half

By Jack Aboaf

PARIS, Nov. 13 (AP-DJ) — The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development expects real output in the United States to slump by an annual rate of 3 percent during the first half of next year, with a modest pickup during the second half leading to a year-on-year contraction of 1.25 percent.

The OECD estimate, in its annual survey of the U.S. economy, compares with anticipated 2-percent positive growth of real output this year, after 4.4 percent last year.

"Sustained" decline in real purchasing power and the corresponding fall in real consumer outlays, reflecting high inflation and stagnant employment growth, will be mainly responsible for the sharp fall in activity, the survey says.

The OECD expects total domestic demand to shrink by 1.75 percent next year, with the brunt — a negative 3.5 percent annually — during the first six months, compared with growth of 1.5 percent for 1979. It points out that the forecast is based on assumptions which preclude a fiscal stimulus or a significant easing of interest rates, "either of which might induce a rebound in aggregate demand."

'Lengthy Period'

"The deflationary thrust of oil price developments and a tighter policy stance on an economy which was already slowing, suggest that a lengthy period of increasing economic slack is in prospect," the survey says. The deterioration of the U.S. economic situation in recent months — falling activity, accelerating inflation, a growing oil import bill and renewed downward pressures on the dollar — has created a difficult situation for economic policy, the survey says.

It notes that unlike earlier recessions, there is little scope for monetary and/or fiscal expansionary measures in the present situation. Such measures, entailing a worsening of domestic demand and cost pressures, could be seen as a departure from the priority on reducing inflation, lead to a weakening of the dollar, and possibly harm confidence and activity, it warns.

The OECD analysts maintain that priority has to be given to the reduction of inflation. They note that its acceleration in the last 12 months can be ascribed largely to nonwage factors, notably the strong rise in the prices of food, energy and house ownership. Year-on-year inflation is set to remain "high by historical standards" at 9 percent.

The OECD welcomes as "remarkable" the moderate behavior of wages against a background of worsening inflation, and gives some of the credit to pay guidelines.

The survey says that the United States may have to accept further monetary restraints, as required, to combat inflation and help stabilize the dollar. It concedes that current or even higher short-term interest rates at a time when activity is already falling would mean the risk of an undue weakening of demand. "This is a risk which will have to be taken in the interests of the U.S. economy and the world at large," the survey says.

The increased uncertainty associated with the energy situation and the inflation problem point to somewhat weaker business confidence and investment demand, as does the reduced cash flow linked with the recession, it says.

It predicts a year-on-year decline of 6 percent in fixed business investment next year, due mainly to a fall of 9.5 percent during the first half, compared with anticipated growth of 1.75 percent this year and 7.1 percent last year.

Housing Starts

With housing funds likely to become scarcer because thrift institutions have to rely increasingly on expensive money-market certificates to maintain liquidity, the bulk of the investment slump will be in the residential sector — minus 17 percent for next year, the survey says. This compares with an anticipated drop of 6.25 percent this year and growth of 4.2 percent last year.

However, thanks partly to demographic factors and strong asset demand, housing activity is not expected to suffer an abrupt turnaround, as has occurred in the past. The OECD expects housing starts to average about 1.5 million next year, down from an annual rate of 1.75 million units in the first half of this year.

Government expenditure is set to rise by 0.5 percent next year, up from 0.25 percent this year.

The slowdown in overall real output is seen increasing unemployment to 7.5 percent of the labor force by the second half of next year, from 6 percent in the second half of this year. The OECD expects U.S. net exports of goods and services to remain "an expansionary factor," increasing real growth by almost 0.5 percent through 1980. Estimated 6-percent growth in exports, and stagnant imports, together with the deceleration of domestic demand, should improve the trade balance next year.

Based on the assumption that oil price increases will not above those of manufactured goods, together with further slight improvement in net invisibles, the U.S. current account should show a surplus of $3 billion next year, compared with an expected deficit of $3.5 billion in 1979 and a deficit of $13.9 billion in 1978. "This expected improvement, despite the oil price rise, together with some moderation of inflation, may lead to an improved climate for investment in U.S. assets," it says.

The OECD reiterates that energy developments and policies are not of major importance to the U.S. economy alone, but rather "a matter of great international concern." It criticizes the United States for operating "an implicit subsidy on consumption."

However, it praises the U.S. administration for going "to considerable lengths" to introduce policies more in line with the realities of the current and prospective energy situation, and notes that decontrol will bring a sharp increase in the relative price of oil in the next 18 months "over and above OPEC effects."

"The United States is experiencing a difficult but necessary period of adjustment designed to achieve lower rates of inflation, a stronger external payments position and patterns of energy production and consumption more in line with the new oil situation," the OECD concludes.

Commercial Factors Determine Rate Moves

Dollar Ends Lower After Early Strength

LONDON, Nov. 13 (AP-DJ) — The dollar ended generally lower against other major currencies today after early firmness following the U.S. embargo on Iranian oil imports. Dealers said the dollar's movements in later trading were affected more by commercial considerations than any speculation based on outside influences.

Gold, meanwhile, dropped $7 an ounce. After a morning London fixing of $387, it eased to $387.20 at the afternoon fixing and to $386.75 in late trading, off from $393.75 yesterday.

In earlier trading in Tokyo, the dollar eased slightly in hectic trading after hitting a two-year high yesterday. The dollar ended at 246.75 yen, down from 247.25 yen yesterday. The dollar traded as high as 249.50 yen in the morning session, the highest level since Oct. 31, 1977.

In contrast with what dealers said was a halfhearted attempt to support the yen the previous day, the Bank of Japan intervened aggressively, selling up to $400 million today, according to dealers.

In Europe, the dollar opened firm against other currencies except sterling, as the market reacted favorably to the announcement yesterday by President Carter that the United States was ending its imports of oil from Iran.

Psychological Boost

In the course of the day, however, commercial considerations overshadowed the news, dealers said. For example, sterling had firmed 25-30 basis points following announcement that National Westminster Bank had raised its base lending rate to 15½ percent from 14 percent. Later, however, commercial sales forced sterling lower despite that news.

In Frankfurt, foreign exchange dealers said President Carter's decision to halt imports of Iranian oil gave a psychological boost to the dollar, but also created worries about the move's economic impact.

Moreover, dealers suggested that without Iranian oil, the United States might turn to the spot market, driving prices there even higher by bidding more heavily against Europeans who already make frequent spot oil purchases.

However, a senior trader remarked that there was room for optimism if the embargo in fact encouraged serious energy saving by the U.S. public. He noted that the confrontation with Iran had stirred popular sentiment, and U.S. citizens might save oil as a patriotic act, much as they saved resources during World War II.

Sterling ended at $2.1080 compared with $2.1105 yesterday.

The dollar slipped to 1.7947 Deutsche marks from 1.7978 after trading as high as 1.8010. It also slipped to 1.65975 Swiss francs from 1.6665, to $Can.1.18495 from $Can.1.1885, to 4.20575 French francs from 4.2150, and to 246.70 yen from 247.60.

In Tokyo, Japanese Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita indicated that the government may take measures to tighten foreign exchange controls to support the yen.

After a Cabinet meeting, he said that the yen's slide has gone too far. He declined to say what he was considering, but said steps can be taken "within the limit of administrative measures."

Swedish Jobless Down

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 13 (AP-DJ) — Swedish jobless fell to 78,000 persons in October, or 1.8 percent of the work force, down from 2.1 percent in September, the government said today.

U.K. Bank Lifts Key Rate; Government Moves Seen

LONDON, Nov. 13 (AP-DJ) — Any remaining hope that the British economy might avoid a sweeping increase in money costs faded today when one of the country's major banks, National Westminster, raised its base lending rate to 15½ percent from 14 percent.

The move, which analysts expect to be followed by the other major British banks in the next few days, also is seen as a prelude to a "mini-package" of governmental measures to curb sharp growth in the money supply and to slow inflation.

At the core of that package, analysts see the Bank of England raising its minimum-lending rate by at least one percentage point to 15 percent, the record high. Some expect this key rate to rise to 16 percent, but that would presumably be the peak.

An upward move in MLR is so widely expected that sterling has gained on speculative buying, and British equity and bond prices also are perking up, dealers say.

Reference Point

Base rates, akin to the prime rate charged by U.S. banks, are a reference point from which banks calculate interest. Usually they are 1 percentage point below the rate charged to prime corporate customers. The base rate is traditionally on par with the MLR, the lowest rate at which the Bank of England will lend to the money market. The higher base rates are seen likely to pull MLR up in reaction.

In any event, with the new National Westminister base rate, the lowest interest rate that a prime corporate customer can obtain presumably will be 16½ percent, or 1 point above the base, and up from the previous figure of 15 percent.

The bank has also raised the interest it pays on deposit accounts, which customarily require seven-day notice for withdrawal. The deposit-rate boost to 13.5 percent from the current 11.5 percent means that, as other banks presumably follow with similar increases, building societies will be under pressure to raise mortgage rates.

The chief executive of the National Westminster group, Geoffrey Benson, said today that "the increase in our base rate comes about as a direct result of the substantial and persistent increases in market rates over the last week or so."

Banks have seen money-market rates exceed bank rates. Corporate clients could borrow at one rate and re-lend on the money markets at a higher rate. The move toward higher base rates is interpreted as an attempt to close that gap.

The move toward higher interest rates underscores what many analysts, and particularly critics of the Conservative government's "monetarist" policies, say is a failure by the government to inhibit monetary expansion. Increasingly, the government is said to have "lost control," particularly of the unabated demand for credit.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, speaking at a banquet in honor of the Lord Mayor of London last night, warned that the government was prepared to take even more stringent measures to bring the money supply under control.

Saying that the sharp increase in bank lending last month was unacceptable, she hinted strongly that an MLR increase was considered necessary. This contradicted the expectation of some observers that she would oppose as politically undesirable a further rise in money costs. She is known to have opposed the rise to 14 percent from 12 percent that Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Geoffrey Howe incorporated in the government's first budget, introduced in June.

Kahn Says U.S. Still Committed To Aid Chrysler

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (Reuters) — Alfred Kahn, chairman of President Carter's Council on Wage and Price Stability, has said that his criticism of the Chrysler-UAW settlement does not lessen administration support for aid to Chrysler, nor does it mean that the wage contract must be renegotiated.

In a letter dated yesterday to Rep. James Blanchard, D-Mich., Mr. Kahn said he wished to clarify his criticism made Saturday of the recent contract settlement.

"My statement in no way lessens the administration's support for the legislation it proposed and its hope that your [Banking] committee and the Congress as a whole will act expeditiously to approve it," Mr. Kahn said.

Robert Russell, the director of the Mr. Kahn's wage and price council, said meanwhile that officials have not yet decided whether to cite Chrysler for possible violation the government's wage guidelines in the UAW contract. He said Mr. Kahn was mistaken when he indicated on Saturday that violation had been established.

Debate Continues on Ways To Discipline Euromarket

From Agency Dispatches

BASEL, Nov. 13 — A central bank source said today there is "a growing understanding that something needs to be done to control growth of the Euromarket or it could get out of the hands of central banks and lead to uncontrolled money-credit creation."

While denying a reported private agreement between the U.S. Federal Reserve and other major central banks on a two-stage plan of action, sources at the secret monthly meeting of central bankers at the Bank for International Settlements here said that discussions were following two tracks at this stage.

The first, they said, involves a U.S. call for imposing minimum reserve requirements on the Eurocurrency market, and the second, some form of prudential control that would involve imposing capital or liquidity ratios on consolidated balance sheets.

Technical experts at the Bank for International Settlements do not expect to complete their study on Euromarket controls before early next year, and any decision apparently will be withheld until then.

It had been reported yesterday (IHT, Nov. 13) that private agreement existed to force commercial banks to publish consolidated balance sheets, and then use these consolidated accounts as a basis for quantitative lending controls that might vary between Europe and the United States, where reserve requirements are preferred.

The concept of consolidation was agreed upon several months ago, the sources noted today, but what should be done with those sheets has yet to be decided. The United States may choose to make greater use of minimum reserve requirements, even if others do not, unless it places U.S. banks at an unfair disadvantage, the sources said.

President Fritz Leutwiler of the Swiss National Bank has opposed that approach to control because it would hurt the competitiveness of Swiss banks, which already labor under perhaps the stiffest capital ratios in the world.

Central bankers at the monthly BIS meeting, which ended today, discussed interest rates, with the emphasis on "real" rather than nominal movements, sources said. It was noted that the rates now are significantly greater than inflation rates in several countries.

Volcker Doubts Rate Peak Near

NYSE Prices Fall Amid Profit-Taking

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 — New York Stock Exchange prices fell today in moderate trading as investors cashed in on the sharp gains recorded in the past two sessions.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 7.85 to 814.08 and declines outpaced advances by a small margin. Volume rose to about 29 million shares.

Analysis also said that investor hopes that a peak in interest rates may be near were dampened by Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul Volcker.

Mr. Volcker told a House banking subcommittee that interest rates will not be substantially reduced until the inflation rate also declines.

In an otherwise optimistic appraisal of U.S. chances for success with the more austere monetary measures adopted on Oct. 6, he also warned that a further big oil boost could force the Fed to change its money growth targets for next year.

He that it was the overall performance of the economy, especially inflation, which would determine interest rates, rather than the policies of the Federal Reserve.

Mr. Volcker also said that a "very large" increase in oil prices by the oil cartel at its meeting next month could "undermine" prospects for "reaching an orderly economic adjustment, and a fairly prompt turnaround of the inflationary situation" in the United States.

However, he added warned that "it is much too early" to see results from the Fed's new policies in lower inflation rates. "It will be months before we see any results, and in the near term, the most important (thing) will be (OPEC's) oil price decision in December."

The Commerce Department reported that U.S. business inventories rose 0.1 percent in September after a gain of 0.8 percent in August. Business sales were 1.4 percent higher in September after a gain of 1.5 percent in August. The overall business inventory-sales ratio thus slipped to 1.4 in September from 1.42 in August and 1.43 in July, it said.

Wall Street analysts noted that the Dow industrial average had risen by about 25 points in the last two sessions and that the market was due for some profit-taking.

Oil stocks were again active, with many trimming yesterday's big gains.

General Motors fell one. GM said it is offering dealers cash incentives of $100 to $400 on most 1979 cars and light trucks and can pass them on to customers.

Companies increasing quarterly dividends included Elizabethtown Water to 44 cents a share, Fischbach & Moore to 37½ cents, Harsco to 50 cents, Hawker Siddeley to 20 cents and Miller-Wohl to 30 cents.

Hayes-Albion cut its quarterly payout to 10 cents.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions
In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

Japan

Nisshin Steel

First Half	1979	1978
Revenue	163,040.	142,240.
Profits	6,430.	3,510.

Netherlands

Philips Gloeilampenfabrieken

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	8,130.	7,380.
Profits	139.	120.
Per Share	0.74	0.63
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	23,730.	23,050.
Profits	462.	431.
Per Share	2.48	2.30

United States

Lucky Stores

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	1,390.	1,100.
Profits	24.54	14.78
Per Share	0.50	0.32
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	4,080.	3,330.
Profits	70.75	49.96
Per Share	1.46	1.07

Penney (J.C.)

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	2,760.	2,710.
Profits	60.	68.
Per share	0.85	1.03
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	7,580.	7,310.
Profits	111.	141.
Per share	1.60	2.11

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SAUDI-OGER LIMITED

Rectifying the advertisement that appeared on November 5, 1979: GULF INTERNATIONAL BANK is also among the managers of the Syndicated Guarantee Facility for Saudi Riyals 395 million signed on October 25, 1979 in favour of SAUDI-OGER LTD.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Nov. 13

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —							
39¾	29⅛	ACF 2.24	6.6	6	102	34	33½	34	+¾
18⅝	14½	AMF 1.24	8.4	6	x158	15	14¾	14¾	−¼
25	13	AM Intl .28	2.1	13	55	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	−¼
12¼	9⅛	APL 1	9.6		18	10⅝	10⅛	10⅜	+⅛
42	32½	ARA 1.82	5.5	6	91	33¼	32⅞	33⅛	−⅛
33½	21¾	ASA 2.40e	8.5		x1379	29⅛	28	28⅛	−¾
12¾	8⅛	ATO .48	5.3	4	81	9	8⅞	9	
22⅝	17	AVX s .25	1.2	11	153	20⅞	20	20⅝	+⅝
40⅝	29½	AbbtLb 1	2.6	14	476	38⅝	38½	38½	+⅛
24⅞	14¼	AcmeC 1.20	5.5	5	6	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	−⅛
4⅞	3½	AdmDg .04	1.1	5	25	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
13⅛	10¾	AdaEx 1.32e	11.		16	12⅛	12	12	
6⅛	4⅛	AdmMl .20e	4.4	45	7	4⅝	4½	4½	−⅛
36	30⅞	AMD n		13	312	34⅝	33⅝	33⅝	−1
36⅜	28⅝	AetnLf s1.80	5.6	5	448	32¼	31⅞	31⅞	−¾
28¼	17⅝	Ahmans 1.20	5.1	5	x36	23½	23⅝	23½	+½
3¼	2	Aileen			20	2½	2⅜	2½	
35⅜	23⅜	AirPrd .80	2.7	9	284	29⅝	29	29½	+⅝
25⅝	16⅝	AirbFrt 1.20	5.7	9	415	21	20⅝	21	+⅛
17½	11¼	Akzona .80	6.5	6	65	12⅜	12¼	12¼	−⅛
8¾	6⅝	AlaP dpf.87	12.		44	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+⅛
87½	70½	AlaP pf 9	13.		z20	70¼	d70¼	70¼	−1¼
106	90½	AlaP pf 11	12.		z30	90	d90	90	−½
82	68	AlaP pf 8.16	12.		z30	66¼	d66¼	66¼	−1¾
81	65½	AlaP pf 8.28	12.		z130	67	66¾	66¾	+¼
15⅞	13⅝	Alagsco 1.48	11.	8	5	14	14	14	
33	14¼	AlaskIn .66	2.0	23	480	u33¼	32	32⅝	
36	27⅝	Albany s 1	3.4	8	8	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	+½
45	31	Albrtsn 1.20	3.2	7	15	38	37⅝	38	+½
42	32	AlcanA 2.40	6.6	4	1847	37	36¼	36⅝	+⅜
37⅛	22⅝	AlcoStd 1.40	4.3	7	4	32⅝	32¼	32¼	−⅛
9⅝	5¼	Alexdr .40	6.3	7	42	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
34⅝	18⅝	AllgCp 1.08a	4.3	6	15	25½	25	25	−½
28⅞	23½	AlgCp pf2.86	12.		7	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	−⅜
26⅝	14¼	AlgLud 1.28	5.3	4	49	24⅝	23⅝	24⅛	+¾
42	30	AlgLd pf 3	7.7		7	38⅞	38⅝	38⅝	
22⅝	19	AlgLd pf2.19	11.		10	19½	19¼	19½	+¼
18	14⅝	AllgPw 1.76	12.	7	317	15¼	14⅞	15⅛	+⅛
17¼	13⅝	AllenGp s 1	6.3	6	186	16	15⅝	15⅞	+¼
32⅝	23⅝	Allergan .60	2.0	11	61	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜	
48⅝	27⅝	AlldCh 2	4.5		489	45¼	44¼	44⅜	−¾
13½	10¼	AlldMnt .86	7.3	6	19	11¾	11½	11¾	
22¼	10⅝	AlldPd .60	3.1	9	4	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+¼
27½	20⅝	AlldStr 1.60	6.7	6	196	24	23¾	23¾	+⅛
38⅝	28¾	AllsCh 1.80	5.1	6	85	35¼	35	35	
21¾	14½	AlphPr .72a	4.8	6	3	15	15	15	
60½	43⅝	Alcoa 2.80	5.5	4	317	52¾	50⅝	51	−1
24⅞	13⅝	AmlSug 1	4.3	8	45	23½	22⅞	23½	+1¼
45¼	35½	Amax s 1.80	4.8	7	585	38⅝	37⅝	37⅝	−½
60	43½	Amax pf 3	6.0		211	50¾	49⅞	49⅞	−¼
35⅛	15⅝	Amcord 1.40	4.3	9	308	33	32⅜	32⅝	−¼
32⅛	16½	Amrce 1.32	5.2	6	9	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜	−⅜
48⅝	25⅝	AHess 1.40b	3.5	4	1640	40¼	39	40	+1⅛
107½	56¾	AHes pf3.50	4.0		13	87½	86¼	87½	+1½
14¾	9¼	AmAir .40	4.2	3	550	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+¼
6¼	3⅛	AmAir wt			123	3½	3⅜	3½	
20⅝	16½	AAir pf 2.18	13.		33	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	−⅛
16½	12	ABakr 1.20	7.9	7	45	15⅝	15¼	15¼	−¼
67⅝	47⅝	ABrnds 5	8.1	6	93	61⅞	61½	61¾	+¼
33½	28¼	ABrd pf2.75	9.6		11	28½	28½	28½	
35⅛	28¾	ABrd pf2.67	8.5		47	31¾	31½	31½	
47⅛	32⅝	ABdcst 1.20	3.0	7	788	40¼	39½	39½	−¼
41⅛	34¼	AmCan 2.80	8.0	5	152	35⅛	34⅞	35	
22¼	18⅝	ACan pf1.75	9.2		9	19	19	19	
7¼	2⅝	ACentry		21	17	4½	4¼	4¼	−¼
32⅛	23¾	ACyan 1.60	5.4	8	1137	30¼	29¼	29⅝	−⅝
17	8⅝	AmDistl			74	16¼	15⅝	16¼	+⅝
27	17⅝	ADT 1.16	6.5	7	99	18	17⅝	17¾	+⅛
23½	17⅝	AElPw 2.22	12.	8	768	18⅛	17⅝	18	−⅛
36⅜	27¾	AmExp 1.80	6.3	6	521	29	28⅝	28⅝	−½
14⅛	8⅝	AFamil .60b	5.8	4	42	10½	10⅜	10⅜	−⅛
22½	18	AGIBd 2e	11.		34	19¼	19	19	
21¾	15½	AGnCv 1.44	7.5		12	19¼	19¼	19¼	
38⅝	23	AGnIns 1	2.9	5	277	35⅛	34⅝	34⅝	+¼
37¾	23¾	AGIn pf .90	2.6		1	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+⅜
16½	9⅞	AHeritLf .48	4.0	7	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
22⅝	14¼	AmHoist 1.12	5.2	6	233	21⅞	21¼	21½	−½
29½	24⅝	AHome 1.60	5.8	11	869	28	27½	27½	−⅜
35⅝	23⅝	AmHosp .80	2.6	11	397	30⅞	30½	30⅝	+¼
11½	8	AmInvt .40	4.5	6	79	9	8⅞	8⅞	−⅛
26¼	24⅛	AMI s .80	3.1	10	144	26¼	25⅝	26⅛	+⅜
9¼	4⅝	AmMotrs .07e	1.0	3	599	7¼	7	7¼	+⅛
47¼	36	ANatR 3.20	7.7	10	110	42	41⅝	41⅝	−⅜
31½	19½	ASLFl n.80b	3.7	3	24	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	−⅛
19⅝	10⅝	AShip .80a	5.9	44	27	13⅝	13½	13½	−⅜
58¼	39	AStand 3.60	7.0	6	97	51¾	51	51¼	
10¼	6	ASteril .32	4.2	8	92	7⅝	7½	7⅝	−⅛
34½	23½	AmStr .80	2.9	4	81	27⅝	27	27⅛	+⅛
59⅝	51	AmStr pf			2	51⅛	51	51	
64¾	51⅞	ATT 5	9.3	7	1720	54¼	53⅝	53⅝	−⅛
67⅝	54¼	ATT pf 4	7.1		30	56½	56¼	56½	+⅜
47⅛	38⅝	ATT pf 3.64	9.2		353	40	39¾	39½	+⅛
49⅛	40	ATT pf 3.74	9.3		283	40½	40¼	40⅜	
14⅝	10¼	AWatWk .92	7.7	4	5	12⅛	12	12	−⅛
13	11⅛	AWat pf1.25	11.		z140	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
21	15½	Ameron 1.20	7.3	4	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+¼
14¾	9⅝	AmesD .40b	3.2	5	30	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+⅜
42⅞	27¼	Ametek 1.80	4.4	10	63	42⅝	40½	40½	−1
25¼	16	Amfac 1.20	5.6	5	x97	21¾	21½	21½	−⅛
40⅛	29½	AMPInc .76	2.1	11	332	35½	35¼	35⅛	
23⅝	13½	Ampco .60	3.1	9	5	19½	19½	19½	
19½	12¼	Ampex .05e	.3	10	375	17⅝	17	17¼	−⅛
7⅛	3	AmrepCp		6	20	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
24⅝	14⅛	Amstar 1.35	6.9	8	359	20⅛	19¼	19½	
7¾	6⅝	Amst pf .68	10.		1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
43	32¼	Amsted 2.20	6.1	6	202	36	35½	36	+¾
23½	14¾	Analog s		15	26	20⅝	20	20	+⅛
18⅝	14⅛	Anchor s1.20	8.0	5	113	15⅛	14⅞	15	+⅛
25	18⅛	AnClay 1.12	5.0	7	39	22⅞	22	22⅜	+½
7⅞	5¼	Angelica .34	5.6	6	9	6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅛
19	8½	Anixter .40	2.6	6	38	15⅝	14⅞	15¼	+⅜
33¾	18⅝	Apache s.40	1.2	13	212	32⅞	32¼	32⅝	+⅜
74	58	ApPw pf7.40	12.		z180	61	61	61	+1
12½	6¼	ApldDig		7	81	7⅛	7	7⅛	−⅛
11½	5½	ApplMg		8	146	10	9½	9½	−⅜
27⅞	18½	Arcata 1.28	5.8	6	23	22¼	21⅞	22	+⅜
27	12⅝	ArchrD .20b	.7	13	482	u27⅛	26¼	26⅞	−⅛
11⅝	5	ArctEn .10e	1.7	13	28	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	+¼
21¾	16⅝	ArizPS 2	12.	6	229	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	
109	96⅛	ArlPpf 10.70	11.		z220	99	99	99	
12½	8	ArkBst .60b	7.1	65	2	8⅝	8½	8½	−⅛
47¼	28⅝	ArkLGs 2.48	5.4	9	163	45¾	45	45⅝	+⅛
3⅞	1⅝	ArlenRty			56	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+⅛
10⅝	5¼	Armada		6	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
27½	17½	Armco 1.50	6.2	5	168	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	−¼
35	25⅝	Arm pf 2.10	6.8		35	31¼	30⅞	31	+⅛
55	42½	Armr pf4.75	11.		z10	44	44	44	+1¼
19	14⅝	ArmCk 1.10	6.9	6	631	15⅞	15½	15⅝	+⅛
44½	38	ArmC pf3.75	9.7		z100	38½	38½	38½	+½
25⅝	17⅛	ArmRu 1.20	6.7	4	33	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	+⅛
22⅝	16½	AroCorp 1b	5.3	5	2	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
30¼	8⅝	ArrowE .20r	.8	5	77	25	24	24	−⅜
16½	11	Arvin 1.12	9.2	4	76	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
26¾	20½	Arvin pf 2	9.5		12	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	−¼
31⅛	13⅝	Asarco 1a	4.0	3	634	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	−⅛
45½	31	AshlOil s 2.20	5.6	7	x329	39	38⅝	39	+⅛
21½	15⅝	AsdDG 1.50	8.9	6	671	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	−⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
22⅛	16¾	Athlone 1.20	6.2	5	22	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	−⅛
20⅝	16¾	AtCyEl 1.84	9.9	8	42	18⅝	18⅝	18½	+¼
69	61	AtlCE pf5.87	9.6		1	61	61	61	−1
78	51⅞	AtlRich 2.80	3.6	9	1283	77⅛	76½	77	−⅜
260	178¼	AtlRc pf 3	1.2		1	259½	259½	259½	−½
91	62½	AtlRc pf2.80	3.1		13	u91½	91¼	91½	+1½
20⅛	9⅝	AtlasCp			28	14⅜	14	14¼	−⅛
41	28½	AutoDta .64	1.7	17	233	38⅝	37¼	37⅝	+⅛
28¼	18⅝	AvcoCp 1.20	4.9	3	1307	25⅞	24¼	24⅝	−⅞
56	39½	Avco pf 3.20	6.3		1	51	51	51	−2
71	49½	Avco pf 4.20	6.7		2	63	62½	63	−2½
21½	13⅝	Avery .60	3.2	8	65	18⅝	18⅝	18½	
26⅝	14⅝	Avnet .80	3.6	6	128	23	22¼	22½	−½
56	40¼	Avon 2.80	6.8	10	455	41¾	41⅛	41⅜	−⅜
21¼	10	Aydin		12	43	18½	17¾	18	−⅜
		— B—B—B —							
63¼	10⅝	BAV Liq 52c			23	12½	12¼	12¼	
2⅞	1⅛	BT Mtg			10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	−⅛
12⅝	6⅝	Bache .50a	4.9	6	129	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	−¼
52	29½	Bakrint .60	1.2	16	608	u52¼	51	51	−1
40½	18½	BaldwU 1.20	3.9	6	25	31	30⅝	30⅝	
28⅝	20⅝	BallCp 1.40	6.0	5	9	23⅝	23¼	23⅜	+⅜
48⅝	23⅝	BallyMf s.10	.3	21	2064	32¼	30⅜	31⅜	−¾
26⅛	21⅛	BaltGE 2.44	11.	6	746	22⅞	22	22⅛	+¼
50	42½	Balt pfB4.50	11.		z150	42½	d42	42	−½
24⅞	18¼	BanCal .92	3.8	5	37	24	23½	24	+⅜
19½	11⅝	Bandag .60	3.8	8	64	15⅞	15⅜	15¼	+⅛
29⅝	19	BangPnt .80	3.7	4	36	22½	21⅞	21⅞	−⅜
40¼	27	BanP pf 2	6.7		2	30	29⅞	30	−1
43¼	30⅝	BkNY 2.72	7.4	5	150	37½	36⅝	36⅝	−¼
16	12⅝	BkofVa 1.16	8.8	4	7	13⅛	13⅛	13¼	+⅛
30⅞	23¼	BnkAm 1.32	5.2	6	3128	25⅝	25¼	25¼	−⅛
48⅛	32⅞	BankTr 3.30	8.3	5	83	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝	+⅜
28	22¾	BkTr pf2.50	11.		14	23⅛	23	23	−⅜
49	40½	BkTr pf 4.22	10.		1	40¼	d40¼	40¼	−⅛
14	7⅝	Banner .14	1.8	7	48	8⅛	8	8	−⅜
58⅛	21⅝	Barber 1.60	3.0	12	211	53⅝	53	53	−⅜
15⅛	10¼	BardCR .36	2.9	9	68	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	
21⅝	15½	BarnGp s.80	4.3	5	13	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	−⅛
23½	14⅛	BarryW s.52	2.8	10	72	19½	18⅝	18⅝	−⅝
33	23½	Bausch s 1	3.0	10	1049	u33⅝	32½	33⅛	+⅜
48⅝	35⅝	BaxtTrv .50	1.1	13	280	45¼	44½	44½	−¾
10⅝	3⅛	BayColP			23	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	−⅛
27⅛	18⅝	BayStG 2	8.8	6	33	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+⅛
38	25⅝	Bearing .92	3.1	8	3	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	−⅜
24¾	19⅝	BeatFd 1.20	5.9	8	1135	20⅝	20¼	20¼	−⅛
51½	41½	Beat pf 3.38	8.0		11	42⅛	42	42	
29⅝	20	Beckm .32	1.2	16	458	28⅛	27⅛	27½	−⅝
36½	27⅝	BectnD .84	2.8	10	338	30	29⅝	29⅝	+⅜
40¼	21⅛	Beech 1	2.6	11	407	38⅝	38	38⅛	−¼
12⅝	2⅝	Beker		6	289	10⅝	10⅛	10½	
47¾	24⅝	BelcoP s.80	2.0	7	129	41½	40⅝	40⅞	−⅝
30⅝	19⅝	Belden 1.60	6.7	4	11	24	23⅞	24	−⅛
22½	14⅜	BellHow .96	5.1	12	82	19	18⅝	18⅝	+¼
13⅝	5½	BellInd .20a	1.9	6	39	10⅝	10¼	10¼	−⅛
19⅝	15⅝	BelCd g s1.52			44	17⅛	16⅜	16⅝	−⅛
30½	19½	Bemis 1.40	5.1	4	538	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	−⅛
45	33½	Bendix 2.84	7.0	6	61	41⅛	40½	40⅝	−⅛
32⅛	22⅝	BenfCp 2	7.8	5	215	26⅝	25½	25½	
46¼	37½	Benef pf4.30	11.		5	37½	37½	37½	−¼
48	41⅝	Benef pf4.50	11.		z100	41	d41	41	−1
4⅞	2⅝	BengtB		10	132	3⅝	3¼	3¼	−¼
7¼	3	BerkeyP		9	112	3⅛	3	3	
29⅛	21⅜	BestPd .24	1.0	8	88	24	23⅝	23¾	+⅛
25⅝	19¼	BethStl 1.60	7.9	3	475	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	−⅝
44½	29⅝	BigThr .88	2.2	13	11	40	39½	39⅝	
33⅝	14½	Binney .92	3.7	12	89	25½	24⅝	24⅝	−⅛
18¼	16⅝	BisFSL s		5	66	17½	17⅛	17½	+⅛
25¼	16	BlackDr .68	3.5	9	1418	20	19½	19⅝	−⅛
24½	18⅝	BlairJn s 1	4.8	6	53	21	20½	21	+⅜
25½	13¼	BlissL 1.10	6.0	5	16	18½	18⅛	18⅛	−¼
27¼	20¼	BlckHR 1.60	6.4	9	188	25	24½	25	+⅜
29½	19½	BlueB 1.60	6.3	5	109	25⅝	25¼	25⅜	+¼
14	6⅝	Bluebrd .28	2.1	8	5	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	−⅛
6¼	3⅝	BobbieBr		4	43	4⅛	3⅞	4	
51¼	37¼	Boeing s1.40a	3.2	6	1350	45¼	43⅞	44	−1⅛
40⅝	24¼	BoiseC 1.50	4.6	5	308	33¼	32⅝	32⅝	−¼
27⅝	24⅝	Borden 1.82	7.2	6	289	25⅝	25¼	25¼	−⅛
37¼	26⅜	BorgW 2.30	6.9	5	93	33½	33¼	33¼	
8½	4⅛	Bormns .20	4.6	3	57	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
24¾	19⅝	BosEd 2.44	12.	6	100	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+⅛
89	71	BosE pf8.88	12.		z50	72½	72½	72½	
11⅞	9	BosE pr1.17	12.		40	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
14⅝	11¼	BosE pr1.46	13.		16	11½	11⅜	11⅜	
14½	6⅝	Braniff .44	5.5	9	390	8⅛	7⅞	8	
56⅞	20¼	BraunC .80	1.6	15	193	50⅝	49⅞	50⅛	+⅛
29⅞	24½	BrigSt 1.20a	4.4	8	19	27½	27	27	−⅜
38¼	30⅝	BristM 1.44	4.4	10	858	33	32⅜	32½	−⅜
44	35½	BristM pf 2	5.6		145	36⅜	36	36	−½
35¼	17½	BritPet 1.02e	3.3	6	180	31⅜	30⅞	31	
19½	12½	BrkwGl 1.08	8.4	10	40	13	12⅞	12⅞	
25	18⅝	BkyUG 2.02	9.8	6	24	20⅝	20½	20⅝	
26½	23⅝	BkUG pf2.47	10.		2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
23⅝	15	BwnSh 1	4.8	5	2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
19¼	7½	Brown .30	1.6	6	77	18⅝	18	18¼	+¼
28⅝	22½	BwnGp 2	8.2	5	17	24⅝	24½	24½	−¼
15⅝	11	BwnFer .60	4.8	8	152	12⅞	12½	12½	−⅜
15⅝	10⅝	Brnswk .80	7.0	5	205	11½	11⅜	11½	−⅛
24¼	17½	BrushW s 1	5.5	6	24	19	18⅝	18⅝	−⅜
25	15¼	BucyEr .88	4.7	6	178	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	−⅜
16⅝	9⅝	Bundy 1	9.8	5	66	10¼	10	10¼	+⅛
19⅝	16	BunkrH 1.92	11.		10	17	16⅝	17	+¼
29⅝	11⅞	BunkR .84	3.4	7	91	25⅝	24⅝	25	−⅜
31	18	BnkR pf1.50	5.9		4	25½	25¼	25¼	−½
18½	15	BurlInd 1.40	9.3	6	173	15⅛	15	15⅛	
65	35¼	BurlNo 2.10	4.0	8	277	52⅝	52½	52¾	+¼
7½	5⅝	BrlNo pf .55	9.2		1	6	6	6	
58¼	36	BrlNo pf2.85	6.0		67	47¾	47¼	47¾	+½
31¼	17½	Burndy 1	3.4	9	28	29½	29	29½	+½
7½	2⅝	BrnsRL			337	5	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
78	64⅝	Burrgh 2.20	3.1	10	580	71⅛	70½	71	+½
25¼	14	Butlrin s.80	3.7	7	34	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	−⅛
14⅝	6⅝	Buttes		44	105	12½	12	12¼	−⅛
		— C—C—C —							
32¾	27	CBI Ind s1a	3.0	12	1682	u33¼	32⅝	32⅝	+⅜
56⅝	44⅛	CBS 2.60	5.7	7	795	46	45	45¼	−⅜
10¼	5⅝	CCI		4	110	6⅞	6½	6⅝	+⅛
60⅛	29	CIT 2.60	4.4	8	683	58⅝	57⅜	58½	+1
12⅞	7¾	CLC .24	2.7	31	13	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
16	8½	CNA Fn		3	45	14⅝	14⅛	14¼	+½
11⅞	9½	CNA I 1.08a	11.		13	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
58	47¼	CPC 3	5.5	7	108	54½	54¼	54¼	
17	14⅛	CP Nat 1.88	12.	7	x12	15½	15⅛	15½	+¼
28½	14¾	CTS .80	4.3	8	49	18⅝	18⅝	18½	
50	26⅝	CabotC 1.60	3.8	6	201	42⅝	41	42⅛	+1½
19	8⅛	Cadence		6	9	15⅝	15½	15½	−⅛
36⅛	13¼	Caesars s		46	964	17⅜	16⅝	16¾	−1
24¾	13	Callhn .50a	2.5	8	114	20⅛	19⅝	20	−¼
7¼	2⅝	CamerB		7	24	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
27	17	CmRL g s.60	2.9		128	21	20½	20⅞	−⅛
35¾	28	ComSp 1.76	6.1	7	94	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
25⅛	19⅝	CampT 1.08	4.8	8	175	22⅝	22¼	22½	+½
34½	19¼	CdPac g1.40e			1607	31⅛	30⅝	30⅝	
16½	9	CanalR .64	3.9	20	42	16½	16¼	16⅜	
24¾	18⅛	ConMil n1.16a	5.1	6	45	23½	22⅝	22¾	+⅜
49⅞	36⅜	CapCits .20	.4	10	63	44⅝	44⅝	44⅞	+⅜
24⅝	18⅝	CapHold .92	4.5	7	205	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Caring g.07e			47	4¾	4½	4⅝	+¼

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
29⅝	18¼	Carlisle s.90	3.8	6	26	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	−⅛
61	50	CaroCO 5	10.		z130	50½	50	50	
8¾	5⅝	CaroFrg .40	6.2	4	15	6⅝	6½	6½	
22⅞	17⅝	CarPw 2.08	11.	6	1515	18⅝	18½	18½	−⅛
28½	23	CarP pf2.67	11.		3	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+⅛
35⅝	22⅝	CarTec 1.90	6.3	6	85	30½	30	30¼	
21⅞	16⅜	CarsPir 1.10	6.2	5	29	17⅝	17½	17⅝	
20⅝	13⅝	CartHw 1.10	5.9	7	171	18⅝	17⅝	18½	+⅝
34½	24⅝	CartHw pf 2	6.6		7	30¼	30¼	30¼	−¼
8⅝	6½	CartWal .40	5.6	8	69	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	+⅜
13⅝	6⅝	CascNG .90e	8.3	6	80	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	−⅛
19¼	14⅝	CastlCk .80b	5.5	8	53	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	−⅛
62⅞	49⅝	CaterpT 2.10	4.1	7	743	51⅞	51⅝	51½	−¼
17⅝	10⅝	CecoCp .75	6.5	3	23	11½	11⅜	11½	
48⅝	39⅝	Celanse 3.20	7.9	4	172	41⅜	40⅝	40⅝	−⅜
8¼	3½	Cenco		13	169	5½	5⅜	5⅜	−⅛
31¾	15⅝	Centex .25	.9	10	109	28	27⅞	27⅝	−⅜
16½	13	CenSoW 1.42	11.	6	1841	13⅝	13¼	13½	+⅛
20⅝	18	CenHud 2.08	11.	6	4	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+⅛
17½	14⅝	CenIlLt 1.70	11.	6	44	15½	15⅛	15½	+⅜
29	24	CnIlLt pf2.87	12.		z40	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
27	20½	CnIlLt pf2.62	12.		z320	21½	21	21	
14⅛	11⅝	CenIlPS 1.36	11.	6	109	12	11⅞	11⅞	+⅛
38⅝	19	CenLoE 1.68	4.4	8	105	38	37⅝	38	+1⅝
16	12⅝	CeMPw 1.52	12.	6	31	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
14⅝	11	CenSoya .84	7.3	5	201	11½	11¼	11½	+⅛
28¾	23	CenTel 1.84	7.4	8	384	25⅛	25	25	−¼
54⅝	21⅛	CentrDat 1b	2.2	14	584	48⅝	45	46¼	−2½
8⅝	6⅝	CntryTel .60	8.0	5	5	7⅝	7½	7½	−⅛
19½	14	Crt-teed .90	5.8	11	64	16	15½	15½	−⅛
23¾	15¼	CessAir .80b	4.0	8	240	20⅝	19¾	20	+¼
28½	19	Chmpln 1.40	5.7	5	650	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+⅜
28¼	19¼	Chmi pf1.20	5.1		10	24	23⅝	23⅝	+⅛
13⅝	9	ChamSp .80	8.0	7	391	10¼	10	10	−¼
50	4⅝	ChartCo .60a	1.6	4	694	37⅝	36½	36⅝	−⅝
45⅝	1⅛	ChartCo wt			349	32	30⅞	30⅞	
25½	17¼	ChartCo pf			188	19⅝	19½	19½	+¼
11	7⅝	ChasFd .78e	8.0		43	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
43⅞	28⅝	ChasM 2.40	6.6	4	398	37⅝	36⅝	36⅝	−⅝
77⅝	62	ChasM pf6.75	11.		1	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	+1⅝
14½	8⅛	Chelsea .60b	5.9	4	24	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	−⅛
44¾	34	ChmNY 3.16	8.7	4	101	36¼	36	36¼	+⅛
22⅝	17½	ChNY pf1.87	10.		41	18⅝	17¾	18½	+⅛
24⅝	18½	ChesVa s.84	4.2	8	12	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+⅛
25⅝	20⅛	ChesPn 1.08	4.8	9	305	23⅝	22½	22½	−⅝
34½	24⅝	Chessie 2.32	9.1	5	128	25⅝	25⅜	25½	+⅛
19⅝	5⅝	ChiMlw		11	39	11⅝	11½	11½	+⅛
52½	22	ChiMlw pf			3	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	+1
29⅝	22½	ChiPneT 2	8.5	5	46	24¼	23½	23½	−⅝
6⅛	3⅝	ChkFull		6	62	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+⅛
21⅛	6⅝	ChrisCft .52t	3.0	9	55	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	−⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Christn .40e	4.4	6	151	9⅛	9	9	−⅛
24⅝	15⅝	Chroma 1.10	5.0	5	250	22⅝	22	22	
92¾	64	Chroma pf5	6.0		1	83½	83½	83½	−½
11⅜	7	Chrysler .20t			701	7⅝	7	7⅛	−⅛
4½	2½	Chrys wt			46	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	−⅛
22⅝	10	Chrys pf2.06t			193	11⅛	10½	10½	−⅝
28⅞	20⅛	ChurCh .60	2.6	9	629	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+½
30⅝	27½	CinBell 2.52	9.0	5	5	28	27⅝	27⅝	
21⅛	16½	CinGE 1.96	12.	6	519	17⅛	16⅞	17	+⅛
43½	37	CinG pf 4	11.		z300	37	37	37	
105	82½	CinG pf 9.52	11.		z270	84	82⅝	84	+1½
25½	18	CinMil s .80	3.3	7	313	24⅝	23⅝	24	+¼
26⅝	20½	Citicrp 1.30	6.1	5	1367	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	−⅜
80¼	50⅛	CitiesSv 3.60	4.7	10	564	78⅝	76⅝	76⅝	−2
2½	1	CitzSoRt		1	123	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
22	13	CityInv 1.20	6.8	4	276	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
2⅝	1	CityInv wt			28	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
34	22¾	CityIn pf 2	7.3		42	27½	27⅛	27⅝	
45	31¾	ClarkE 2.20	5.8	5	30	37⅝	37½	37⅝	+¼
32⅝	12⅝	ClarkOil .80	3.0	5	160	27⅝	27	27	−½
37¾	25⅝	ClvClf 1.40a	4.5	8	66	31⅜	31¼	31¼	+¼
19⅝	15½	ClevEl 1.92	12.	7	444	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+¼
84½	64½	ClvEl pf7.56	12.		300	64⅝	d64⅛	64⅝	−⅜
11⅞	7	Clevepk .60	8.4	15	40	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	−⅛
13⅝	9⅝	Clorox .76	7.6	6	114	10⅝	10	10	
12½	8⅝	CluettPe .60	6.8	5	159	9⅝	8⅞	8⅞	
11⅜	9¼	CluettP pf1	10.		6	10	9⅝	9⅝	−¼
10	4⅝	Coachm .30i			59	5	4⅝	4⅝	−¼
30½	14½	CstStGs .40	1.4	6	931	30¼	28⅝	29	−⅜
30¼	17⅝	CstSG pf1.83	6.4		112	29⅝	28⅝	28½	−½
30⅛	14⅝	CstSG pf1.19	4.8		4	29⅝	29½	29½	+½
7⅛	5½	CocaBtl .44	7.3	8	222	6⅝	6	6	−⅛
46⅛	33¼	CocaCl 1.96	5.8	19	958	34½	33⅝	34	−⅝
23	13¼	CldwBk s.88	6.0	5	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+¼
15⅝	10½	ColeNt .72	6.0	5	18	12¼	11¾	12	+⅛
5½	2⅝	Coleco			23	4⅝	4	4	−⅛
19⅝	13⅝	ColgPal 1.08	7.8	6	824	14	13⅝	13⅝	−⅛
45	38	ColgP pf3.50	9.2		z390	38	38	38	
10⅝	7⅛	CollAik .72	9.3	4	59	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
18⅝	9⅝	CollinF .32	2.6	6	43	12¼	12	12⅛	+⅛
28¼	19	ColPen 1.40	6.8	5	409	20⅝	20½	20⅝	−⅛
51½	31⅝	ColtInd 2.50	5.5	5	97	45½	45¼	45¼	+1⅝
110¼	69	Colt pf 4.25	4.4		1	97	97	97	+5
40	25⅝	ColGas 2.44	7.1	8	173	34⅝	34¼	34¼	+⅜
57⅝	51⅝	ColGs pf5.48	10.		10	53	52¼	53	−½
31	15	ColuPct .42e	1.5	8	126	28⅝	27⅝	28⅝	
26⅛	20⅛	ColSOh 2.32	10.	9	193	23⅛	22½	23	+⅜
27	21¼	CSO pf 2.42	9.0		1	27	27	27	+1
54	31⅞	CmbEn 2.20	4.5	9	170	50	49⅝	49⅝	−¼
15⅝	8½	CmbEq .07i			141	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	−⅜
27⅛	19⅝	CmwE 2.60	13.	7	556	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+⅛
20¼	15½	CwE pf 1.42	9.2		11	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	
21¼	15	CwE pf 1.90	12.		29	16	15⅝	16	+⅜
22	15⅝	CwE pf 2	12.		5	16⅝	16½	16⅝	
94⅝	71	CwE pf 8.38	12.		1	70	d70	70	−2
27⅝	20¼	CwE pf 2.37	12.		10	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
29⅝	23	CwE pf 2.87	12.		22	24	23⅝	23⅝	−⅛
47½	35½	Comsat 2.30	6.2	7	75	37⅝	37	37	−¼
26¼	13⅝	CoPsyc .60	2.4	13	108	25⅝	24½	25⅛	+⅝
22¼	16¼	ComPS 1.88	12.	6	9	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	−⅜
48⅝	32⅝	Compgr .28	.8	10	240	35⅝	35	35⅛	−⅜
17⅝	9⅝	CompSci		12	257	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
42	23½	Cptvsn s		22	301	41½	40⅝	40⅝	−⅜
19½	15½	ConAg s 1.16	7.3	5	6	16⅛	16	16	−¼
33½	21¼	ConeMl 1.80	5.8	4	x24	30⅝	30½	30⅝	+1⅛
35¼	16½	Congolm 1	2.9	8	106	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	
39½	31⅝	ConnGn n1.32	4.0	5	115	33¼	32⅝	33⅛	+⅜
27⅝	17	ConnM 2	9.0	17	26	22½	22¼	22¼	−⅛
18	15⅝	CnnNG 1.60	10.	8	2	15¼	d15¼	15¼	−⅜
45½	25½	Conoco 1.90	4.1	6	2449	u46⅛	45¼	46	+½
18½	12½	Conrac .80	5.4		60	15	14⅝	14⅝	−⅜
25	21	ConEd 2.44	11.	5	375	22⅝	21⅝	22⅛	+⅛
80⅛	69½	ConE pf 6	8.4		6	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	+⅛
50	40½	ConE pf 5	12.		6	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	+⅛
26⅝	21	ConFds 1.76	7.1	7	366	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+⅜
28¼	19⅝	CnsFrt 1.30	5.7	4	15	23⅝	23	23	−¼
45	33⅝	CnsNG 3	8.0	6	159	37⅝	37	37⅜	+¼
112	99	CnG pf10.96	11.		z30	99⅛	99½	99½	−½
23⅝	18⅝	ConsPw 2.36	12.	6	197	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+⅜
46¼	37⅝	CnPw pf4.50	12.		z200	38½	38½	38½	+½
79¼	59⅝	CnPw pf7.45	12.		z200	60	d59	60	
82⅛	62	CnPw pf7.72	12.		z50	64½	64½	64½	+1½
24⅝	19⅝	CnPw pr2.50	12.		3	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
22¾	17½	CnPw pr2.23	13.		16	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
24¼	18⅝	CnPw pf2.43	13.		8	19½	19⅛	19⅛	−⅛
17½	7¾	ContAir .30e	3.4	3	506	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	−⅛
8½	3⅝	ContCop		4	45	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
27⅝	22⅝	ContlCorp 2	7.7	5	235	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+⅛
31⅝	25⅝	CntlGrp 2.40	8.5	6	43	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	−⅛
24½	19⅝	CntlGp pf 2	9.8		20	20½	20⅛	20⅛	+⅜
49	40	CntGp pf4.50	11.		337	41⅝	40⅝	41⅛	+½
30⅝	24	ContIll 1.60	6.3	5	996	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+⅛
17⅝	14	ContTel 1.36	9.5	7	246	14⅝	14¼	14¼	−⅛
51	28⅝	CtlData .40	.9	7	984	46⅝	45⅝	46	−½
30½	25⅝	Conwd 1.60	5.6	7	3	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	−⅛
10⅝	3½	CookUn .07e	1.2	10	160	5⅝	5½	5⅝	−⅛
64⅛	41½	Coopin 1.84	3.0	9	191	60⅝	60½	60½	+1
39⅛	31⅝	CoopI pf2.90	7.9		9	36⅝	36½	36½	
26¼	17½	CoopLab .60	3.0	8	87	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	−⅛
17	10⅝	CoopTR .80	7.8	4	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
23½	17⅝	Copelnd .92	4.7	13	6	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	−⅛
21	15⅝	Copwd 1.36	7.5	4	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
6	4	Cordura .44	8.4	9	29	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+⅛
18	12⅝	Coreins .58	3.7	6	5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
65	51	CornG 1.88	3.4	8	280	57⅝	56	56	−1⅛
30⅛	20⅝	CorrBlk 1.56	6.1	9	46	25½	25⅛	25½	
26	16½	Cowles 1	4.5	18	69	22⅝	21⅝	22¼	+1¼
64⅝	51½	CoxBdct .75	1.2	10	1	61¼	61¼	61¼	−¼
13½	7¼	Craig .25	2.9	30	35	8⅝	8⅝	8½	−⅛
36⅝	23	Crane 1.40b	4.4	6	54	32	31⅝	32	+⅜
12	6⅝	CreditF .44	5.7	4	106	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
35⅝	24	CrockN 2	7.2	3	171	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
27⅛	22⅝	CrckN pf2.18	9.7		34	22⅝	d22⅝	22⅝	−⅝
18¼	12⅝	CrmpK 1.04	6.8	5	19	15⅝	15	15¼	+⅛
33⅝	19¼	CrouHi 1.38	4.7	10	58	29⅝	29	29⅝	+¼
19⅝	19⅝	CrouHi wi			2	u19½	19½	19½	+⅛
35⅝	26⅝	CrwnCk		6	108	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	−⅛
43⅝	29⅝	CrwZel 2.10	5.6	7	227	37⅝	37⅛	37½	
60¼	32	CrumF 2.52	5.1	5	149	50½	49½	49⅝	−⅝
14⅝	7½	Culbro .40	7.9		28	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	−¼
39¼	27⅝	CumEn 1.80	6.2	4	168	29⅝	28⅝	29	+¼
13	8⅝	CunnDrg .40	4.0	7	5	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	−⅛
11⅝	8⅝	CurtInc 1.10	11.	4	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
20⅛	12⅝	CurtW .80	5.2	7	112	15⅝	15⅛	15½	+⅛
29⅝	17½	Cyclps .88	4.1	3	28	21⅝	21½	21½	−⅛
		— D—D—D —							
12⅝	7⅝	DPF		3	77	8¼	7⅝	8	
7⅝	4½	Damon .20	3.9	64	43	5⅝	5	5⅛	+⅛
20	9⅝	DanRiv 1	5.8	5	464	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
30⅝	25⅝	DanaCp 1.52	5.3	6	355	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+½
22⅝	15⅝	Daniel .24b	1.4	10	8	19⅝	19⅝	19¼	+⅛
49⅝	34½	DartInd 1.80	4.2	6	x134	43	42⅝	42⅝	+⅛
49¼	34½	Dart pf 2	4.7		5	43	42⅝	43	+1
74½	46	DataGen		10	273	50	49⅝	49⅝	−⅝
48⅛	31¼	DataTer .30	.7	14	50	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	−⅛
89½	52⅝	Datapnt		15	216	86¼	84½	85	
18½	13⅝	Dayco .56b	3.8	3	16	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	−⅛
44⅝	33¼	DaytHd 1.80	4.5	6	12	40⅝	40	40	−⅜
17¼	14⅝	DaytPL 1.74	12.	7	107	14½	14¼	14½	
76⅝	68	DPL pf 7.48	11.		z10	65⅝	d65⅛	65⅝	−1½
78⅝	70	DPL pf 7.70	12.		z30	66⅝	d66⅛	66⅛	−1⅝
115	100	DPL pf12.50	13.		z60	100	100	100	
41½	31⅝	Deere 1.80	5.1	7	282	37⅝	37⅛	37½	+¼
14⅝	11⅝	DelmP 1.38	11.	7	136	12⅝	11⅞	12⅛	+⅛
47⅝	36	DeltaA 1.20	3.2	6	44	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	
14⅝	7⅛	Deltona		3	27	9⅝	9	9⅛	
21⅝	16⅝	DenMfs 1	5.4	7	15	19	18⅝	18½	−⅛
26⅝	16	Dennys .88	5.6	6	32	16⅝	16	16	−¼
20	14⅝	Dentsply .88	5.1	10	53	17½	17⅛	17⅛	−⅛
13	10	DeSoto 1	9.1	8	51	11	10⅝	11	−⅛
15⅝	12⅝	DetEd 1.60	12.	7	191	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	+⅛
79½	59	DetE pf7.68	13.		3	61	61	61	
76	57⅝	DetE pf7.36	13.		z100	58	58	58	
27	21	DE pfF 2.75	13.		12	22	22	22	+¼
22⅝	17½	DetE pr2.28	13.		7	17⅝	17½	17⅝	−⅛
25⅝	17¼	Dexter 1	4.7	8	24	21¼	21⅛	21¼	
14⅝	8½	DiGior .56	5.7	6	133	10	9½	9⅝	
24	20⅝	DiGior pf2.25	10.		3	22¼	22¼	22¼	−½
26½	15⅝	DialCp 1.20	6.6	6	13	18¼	18⅛	18¼	
43¼	30⅝	DiaInt 2.20b	5.9	8	153	37⅝	36½	37	
27½	19	DiamS 1.40	6.5	8	265	24⅝	24⅛	24¼	+⅜
30½	17⅝	Diebold .70	2.5	10	78	27⅝	27½	27½	−¼
66⅝	46⅝	DigitalEq		14	421	63⅝	62⅝	62½	−⅜
14⅝	7	Dillngm .60	5.3	4	87	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	−¼
27⅛	20½	Dillngm pf2	8.7		2	23	23	23	
23⅝	16⅝	Dillon s 1.08	6.1	9	20	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
44⅝	33	Disney .48	1.3	10	465	37⅝	36⅝	36⅝	−⅜
6	2⅝	Divrsfdln		9	34	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
6⅝	3	DivrsMtg			287	4⅝	4	4½	+½
19¼	10	DrPepr .68	6.4	9	218	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
27	15⅝	Documat		8	36	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
47⅝	34⅝	DmeM g s.50	1.3		52	38⅝	37⅝	37⅝	+⅛
5⅝	3¼	DonLJ .14	3.5	12	10	4	3⅝	4	+¼
30⅝	25½	Donnly 1	3.5	9	35	28½	28¼	28¼	+⅛
20	11	Dorsey .75	5.3	5	23	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	−⅜
30¼	27⅝	Dover s .86	3.0	9	34	28⅝	28½	28⅝	+⅜
34⅝	24⅝	DowCh 1.60	5.3	8	1138	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	−⅛
40	31¼	DowJn 1.44	3.8	12	51	37⅝	37½	37¼	
35⅛	23⅝	Dravo 1.28	4.6	7	98	28½	28⅛	28⅛	−⅛
57½	35	Dressr 1.10	2.1	9	416	52⅝	51⅝	52¼	+⅛
17¼	14¼	DrexB 1.60	10.		6	15½	15¼	15½	
20⅝	10⅝	Dreyfs 1.02e	5.6	6	30	18⅛	18⅛	18¼	+⅛
45⅝	37	duPont s 2	5.0	6	629	40⅝	39⅝	40	−¼
46	38	duPnt pf3.50	9.1		3	38⅝	38½	38½	+⅛
57½	46	duPnt pf4.50	9.8		10	46	46	46	−⅛
20⅝	16½	DukeP 1.92	11.	6	244	17¼	17⅛	17¼	+⅛
96⅝	75¼	Duke pf 8.70	11.		z1730	75⅝	d75	75⅝	+⅜
91	70½	Duke pf8.20	11.		z200	74	74	74	+2
87	65¼	Duke pf7.80	11.		z770	68½	66	68½	+2½
28⅝	24¼	Duke pf2.69	11.		23	25⅛	24⅝	25	
40⅝	30⅝	DunBr 1.76	4.5	13	86	39⅝	38⅝	39⅛	−⅛
17	13⅝	DuqLt 1.80	13.	8	798	14⅝	14	14⅛	+⅛
25	18	Duq pfA2.10	11.		z100	19½	19½	19½	+1½
23½	18	Duq pf 2.05	12.		z10	17	d17	17	−1
23	16⅝	Duq prK2.10	12.		5	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
25	18⅝	Duq pr 2.31	12.		z200	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
27½	23¼	Duq pr 2.75	11.		z200	24¼	24¼	24¼	−½
11⅞	6	DutchB .18	1.8		17	10⅝	9⅝	10	
7⅝	4⅝	DynAm .10a	1.9	8	113	5⅝	5¼	5¼	−⅛
		— E—E—E —							
40⅝	25	EG&G .60	1.5	13	168	39⅝	38⅝	39⅛	+⅛
3⅝	1⅝	EMI .19t		75	2247	3	2⅝	3	+⅛
27½	22⅝	E Sys s 1	3.6	11	79	u27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	+⅜
25⅝	19¼	EagleP .88	4.1	7	21	21½	21	21½	+⅛
21¾	15½	Easco 1.20	7.5	5	8	16	16	16	
11	5⅝	EastAir		4	742	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+½
24⅝	19⅝	EsAir pf2.69	14.		9	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	−⅛
24	13	EastGF .92	5.1	8	691	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛
15⅝	12⅝	EastUtl 1.60	13.	7	18	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	−⅛
66⅝	48⅝	EsKod 2.40a	4.9	8	1365	49⅝	49	49¼	−⅜
29⅝	23⅝	Eaton s 1.72	6.6	5	65	26½	26⅛	26¼	−⅛
21½	14⅝	Echlin .44	2.5	12	174	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛
30½	23⅝	EckrdJk 1	3.8	10	35	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	−⅛
35	23⅝	EdisBr 1.32	5.4	6	5	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+⅛
19⅝	13½	Edwrd .60a	3.8	4	5	16	15⅝	15⅝	−⅛
22¼	14⅝	ElPaso 1.48	7.4	6	169	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	−⅛
24⅝	19½	EPG dpf2.35	12.		29	20⅝	20⅝	20¼	+¼

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
12¼	8¼	ElcorCp .24	2.8	6	44	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+⅛
8⅝	5½	ElecAssc		10	18	6⅝	6½	6½	−¼
28	17	EDS 1	4.3	12	48	23½	23	23	−⅜
5⅝	2⅝	ElMeMa		27	32	3⅝	3½	3½	−¼
9½	7	EMM pf 1k			6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
26⅝	17½	Elgin 1.60	8.1	7	30	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	−⅜
7⅝	3½	Eltxir		14	39	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
39	32⅝	EmrsEl 1.60	4.8	10	172	33⅝	33	33	−⅜
23½	16⅝	EmryA 1	5.6	10	77	18	17⅝	17⅝	
41⅝	29⅝	Emhart 2.40	8.0	5	245	30½	30	30	−⅜
14½	11⅛	EmpDs 1.44	12.	7	24	12¼	12	12	−⅛
10	8½	EmpD pf.92	11.		z500	8⅝	8½	8½	
49⅝	26⅝	EngMC 1.98	4.4	5	693	44⅝	44⅛	44½	−⅛
21	13⅝	EnnisB s.56	3.6	7	2	15½	15⅜	15½	+⅛
27⅝	16⅝	Ensrch 1.56	5.9	10	672	26⅝	26⅝	26½	
18⅝	12⅝	Entex s .80	5.2	8	223	15⅝	14⅝	15¼	+⅜
23⅝	12½	Envrtec 1	7.9	10	102	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	−⅜
24½	20	Equifx 2.20	11.	6	2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+¼
11½	9	Equimk .96	10.	5	8	9⅝	9½	9½	+⅛
24½	19	Eqmk pf2.31	12.		3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+⅛
23½	17⅝	EquitG s1.64	7.9	5	42	21	20⅝	20⅝	+⅛
20⅝	14	EqtLf 2	13.	8	37	15	14⅝	15	+⅛
32	23⅝	Esmrk 1.84	6.8	6	203	28⅝	27	27⅝	−1
23⅝	9⅝	Esquire .70	4.4	5	10	16⅝	16	16	−⅛
14⅝	10½	EssexCh .70	6.5	5	12	11	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
30½	11⅝	Estrlin .80	3.2	8	23	25½	25	25	−½
30	19⅝	Ethyl 1.35	5.5	5	96	25	24½	24½	−⅜
24⅝	16	EvanP 1.60a	7.6	5	211	21½	20⅝	21⅛	−⅛
14	11⅝	Evan pf1.40	12.		20	11½	d11⅝	11⅝	−⅛
19⅝	17⅝	Evan pf2.10	12.		6	17⅝	d17	17	−⅜
38	25¼	ExCelO 1.90	5.8	6	193	33	32⅝	33	+⅜
18⅝	15	Exclsr 1.77e	11.		7	15⅝	15½	15½	+⅛
61¼	48¼	Exxon 4.40	7.6	7	1209	59	57⅝	57⅝	−1
		— F—F—F —							
29½	22⅝	FMC 1.40	5.7	6	1713	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+⅜
39	31⅝	FMC pf 2.25	6.9		1	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	−⅛
10⅝	7⅝	Fabrge .40	4.6	8	165	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
8	4⅝	FabrlCtr .28	5.9	4	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
7⅝	3⅝	FacetEnt		80	15	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
36	25	Fairchd s 1	3.1	5	70	32⅝	31⅝	31⅝	
13⅝	8⅝	FairmtF .76	7.2	10	257	11½	10⅝	10½	−2⅛
15⅝	9⅝	FamDlr .40	3.4	6	2	12	11⅝	11⅝	
16	11⅝	FrWstFn		4	44	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
4⅝	3⅝	FarahMf			24	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Fedders			91	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
46⅝	32	FedCo 2.40	6.5	5	29	37⅝	36⅝	37	
39⅝	21	FedExpr		13	547	38⅝	37⅝	38½	+⅛
20¼	15½	FdMog s1.08	6.9	5	49	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
19⅝	15	FedNM 1.28	7.8	5	2502	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	−⅛
31	18⅝	FedPB .90	3.3	26	220	27	26⅝	26⅝	+⅛
37½	22⅝	FPap pf1.20	3.6		62	33⅝	33	33⅝	+½
17⅝	12⅝	FdSignl s.80	5.7	6	13	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
34	25⅝	FedDSt 1.70	6.5	6	476	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
29⅝	18⅝	Ferro 1.20	5.9	5	57	20⅝	20	20⅛	+⅛
13½	7½	FldFin .60	6.7	3	28	9⅝	9	9	
34½	29½	FldUnl 2.80	9.4	5	6	30	29½	29⅝	−⅛
37⅝	24⅝	Fldcst 1.40a	5.4	4	32	26½	26⅛	26⅛	
18½	10	Filmwy .20b	1.6	8	371	12⅝	11⅝	12⅛	+⅜
11	6⅝	Filmwy pf			46	8	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
19	10	FinCpA .50	3.7	5	7	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+⅛
19½	12½	FinSBar 1	6.7	5	67	15⅝	15	15	−⅜
45½	21⅝	FlntFed 1.40	5.0	5	149	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝	−⅛
13⅝	8½	Firestn .60	6.8		391	9	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
21⅝	14	FtChrt .80	5.2	5	51	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	−⅛
19⅝	14⅝	FstChic 1.20	7.7	5	818	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+⅛
40⅝	31½	FtBnTx 1.56	4.3	7	152	36⅝	36⅝	36½	+⅛
42¼	31¼	FtInBn 1.40	3.9	8	55	37	36	36⅝	−⅜
22⅝	9⅝	FstMiss .40	1.9	21	295	21½	21	21⅝	+⅜
33½	25	FstNBo 2.20	7.8	4	62	29	28⅝	28⅝	−¼
25¼	20⅝	FNStBn 2.20	11.	5	3	20½	20½	20½	+⅛
15	9⅝	FstPa 1.32	13.	7	386	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	
3	1⅝	FstPa wt			21	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅝	1½	FtPaMtg			7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
19½	10½	FtUnRt 1.20	8.6	15	29	14½	14	14	−⅛
8½	6⅝	FtVaBk .50	7.7	5	18	6⅝	6⅝	6½	
28	22½	FtWisc 1.88	7.2	5	9	26	26	26	+⅛
28¼	19⅝	FischM 1.48	5.9	6	25	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
15½	7⅝	FishFds .60	6.6		139	9⅝	9	9½	−⅛
23	13¼	FishrSci .52	2.8	6	52	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	−⅜
12⅝	7	FleetEnt .52	7.1	5	168	7⅝	7¼	7¼	−⅛
18⅝	15½	Fleming 1	5.9	7	8	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+⅛
19⅝	12⅝	FlexiV .80	6.0	4	167	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	[illegible]
15	11⅝	Flexi pf1.61	13.		10	12	12	12	[illegible]
52	25⅝	Flntkt 1.40b	2.8	7	96	51	50⅝	50⅝	[illegible]
49	33½	Flint pf 2.25	3.4		1	67	67	67	[illegible]
63	38⅝	FlaECst		4	3	48⅝	48	48	[illegible]
28⅝	24⅝	FlaPL 2.40	9.7	6	752	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	[illegible]
32⅝	26½	FlaPow 2.76	9.8	7	86	28⅝	27⅝	28⅝	[illegible]
40¼	20⅝	FlaStl 1.80	5.4	3	13	33⅝	33¼	33½	[illegible]
49⅝	34½	Fluor s 1	2.0	13	682	u49¾	49	49	−⅛
23	16⅝	FooteC 1.70	8.1	7	2	21	21	21	+¼
45⅝	36	FordM 4	11.	3	958	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	+⅛
30⅝	17⅝	ForMK 1.56	5.8	5	226	27	26⅝	26⅝	+⅛
49	28⅝	FMK pf1.80	4.1		2	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	+⅜
13½	10¼	FtDear 1.24	11.		45	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
47⅝	36⅝	FrtHow 1.32	3.3	9	99	40⅝	40	40⅛	+¼
26⅝	18⅝	FosWh s.64a	2.7	8	551	24¼	23½	23⅝	−⅜
14⅝	5⅝	Fotomat .25t		20	88	6⅝	5⅝	6	
40¼	24⅝	FourPhs		13	172	38	37½	38	+⅜
13¼	8¼	FoxStaP .68	7.7	6	9	9	8⅝	8⅝	
44⅝	29⅝	Foxbro 1.20	3.2	10	53	37	37	37	−⅛
10⅝	5⅝	FrankM .40	5.5	4	59	7½	7⅝	7⅝	−¼
50⅝	30	FrptMn s1.20	2.8	10	318	43⅝	42	42⅝	−⅛
18½	9⅝	Frigtm .30	2.9	9	43	10⅝	10⅛	10¼	+⅛
40	25⅝	Fruehf 2.40	9.0	4	112	27⅝	26⅝	26⅝	−½
15⅝	8¼	Fuqua .44	3.2	3	250	13⅝	13½	13⅝	−⅛
14⅝	12¼	Fuqa pf1.25	9.1		3	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+¼
		— G—G—G —							
13¼	9¼	GAF .68	7.2	5	186	9⅝	9¼	9½	
17⅝	13⅝	GAF pf 1.20	8.6		119	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	−⅛
46	23⅝	GATX 2	5.6	7	139	37⅝	35⅝	35⅝	−1⅜
56½	30	GAT pf 2.50	5.5		1	45½	45½	45½	−½
41	12⅝	GCA .20	.5	19	342	u41¼	39⅝	40¼	
14⅝	6⅝	GDV		3	24	9⅝	9¼	9¼	+⅛
14⅛	3⅝	GF Eqp		8	7	4	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
23¼	13½	GK Tec 1.30	6.1	5	543	21⅝	20¼	21¼	+⅜
28½	20	GK pf 1.94	7.7		422	25⅝	24⅝	25⅛	+⅜
3⅝	1⅝	GMR Pr			3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
31¼	30⅝	GalvHo n.40	1.3	13	63	u32⅛	31⅝	32	+⅜
33⅝	22¼	GamSk 1.50	6.3	4	6	23⅝	23½	23⅝	+⅛
49¼	39½	Gannett 2	4.4	13	49	45⅝	45⅛	45⅝	−⅛
13½	6⅝	GapStr .38	5.2	4	64	7⅝	7	7⅛	+⅛
26½	14½	Garfink 1.24	8.4	5	6	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
16¼	12⅝	GasSvc 1.28	8.6	6	25	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
9⅝	6	Gatewy .60	6.5	5	33	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
47⅝	25⅝	GeartdO .32	.7	21	109	44½	43¼	43½	+⅛
27⅝	23⅝	Geico 1	3.2	9	106	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛	−⅜
30	20⅝	GemCa			2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+⅛
17½	13½	Gemin 1.80	11.		5	16	15⅝	16	+⅛
14	9⅝	GAInv 1.22e	9.6		18	13	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
64⅝	34½	GnAmO .40b	1.0	36	224	40⅝	37⅝	37⅝	−1⅜
17⅝	13⅝	GnBcsh .80	5.7	4	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
17½	6¼	GnCare s		17	133	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	−⅛
25⅝	17¼	GCInm s.68	3.5	8	82	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+¼
48½	27¼	GDyn s 1.20	2.6	7	638	46⅝	45⅝	46⅝	
60⅝	50	GDyn pf4.25	7.2		6	59	58	58	+1
55⅝	45½	GenEl 2.80	5.9	8	913	47⅝	46⅝	47⅝	−⅜
37	28¼	GnFds 2	6.0	6	x281	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	−⅜
47	22⅝	GnGth 1.56e	4.4	24	103	36⅝	35⅝	35⅝	−⅜
23¼	9½	GnHost .70	3.9	6	49	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	−⅜
47⅝	25⅝	GnInst .80	1.9	8	466	41⅝	40⅝	41⅛	+⅛
14⅝	10¼	GenMed .44	3.7	9	9	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
30⅝	23½	GnMills 1.32	5.5	8	266	24⅝	23⅝	24⅝	−⅛
65⅝	52⅝	GMot 5.30e	9.8	4	1463	55⅝	54⅝	54⅝	−1⅛
47⅝	39¼	GMot pf3.75	9.6		1	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	
64⅝	51	GMot pf 5	9.8		3	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	
18¼	10½	GnPort .80	5.9	4	x62	13⅝	13⅝	13½	+⅛
19⅝	7¼	GPU 1.20e	16.	4	918	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
14	5⅛	GnRefr		5	19	9½	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
37⅝	24⅝	GnSignl 1.28	3.6	10	80	35⅝	34⅝	35⅛	+⅜
11	6⅝	GnSteel .40b	4.5	7	24	9	8⅝	8⅝	−⅛
30⅝	26⅝	GTE 2.72	10.	6	1482	27	26⅝	27	+⅛
31½	26¼	GTE pf 2.50	9.6		1	26	d26	26	−⅛
27	21	GTE pf 2.48	11.		14	22⅝	22½	22½	+⅛
14	10	GTFl pf1.25	12.		z1200	10½	10⅝	10½	
14½	12⅝	GTFl pf1.30	11.		z200	12⅝	d12	12	−⅛
93¼	70	GTFl pf8.16	11.		z6400	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	+2⅜
27	19	GTire 1.50	7.5	5	170	20¼	20	20	−⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Genesco		16	78	3⅝	3½	3½	−⅛
24	17¼	Genst g s1.20			46	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	+⅛
26⅝	21	GenuPt s.88	3.5	11	132	25½	24⅝	25	−⅛
30⅝	23⅝	GaPac 1.20	4.9	8	385	25	24⅝	24½	−⅛
36⅝	30	GaPac pf2.24	7.3		81	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
24⅝	20⅝	GaPw pf2.56	12.		39	21⅝	20⅝	21⅛	+⅛
25½	19⅝	GaPw pf2.52	12.		1	20½	20⅝	20⅝	−⅜
27⅝	22	GaPw pf2.75	12.		17	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	−⅛
77⅝	59⅝	GaPw pf7.72	12.		z30	62	62	62	−1
44	22¼	Geosrc .80	2.0	12	30	41⅝	40⅝	40⅝	
31⅝	23¼	GerbPd 1.62	6.9	7	x38	24	23½	23⅝	−⅛
70	33	Getty 1.60	2.3	11	x453	68⅝	67	68⅝	+1⅛
11⅝	6½	GiantPC .60	8.3		9	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+⅛
16⅝	10	GibrFn .60	5.5	5	126	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	−⅛
24½	12⅝	GldLew 1	5.0	4	60	20⅛	19⅝	20	+⅛
17¼	12	GiffHl s.92	6.6	4	33	14⅝	14	14	−⅛
28	23⅝	Gillette 1.72	6.9	7	160	25½	25	25	−⅛
11½	6⅝	Ginosinc .20	2.1	6	165	9⅝	9½	9⅝	−⅛
25⅝	14	GleasW .80	4.2	5	13	19	18⅝	19	+⅛
28⅝	12⅝	GlobMar .20	.8	10	388	24⅝	24⅝	25¼	+1
17	10⅝	GldWFn .54	3.9	4	496	14	13½	14	+⅜
24	16¼	Gdrich 1.44	7.6	4	84	19	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
18⅝	12⅝	Goodyr 1.30	10.	6	x3062	13	12⅝	12⅝	
28	16⅝	GordJw .60	2.5	5	12	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
30	22	Gould 1.72	7.7	7	101	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+⅛
41⅝	25⅝	Grace 2.85	5.7	8	428	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	+⅜
39	31⅝	Grainer .92	2.6	10	67	35⅝	35	35⅛	−⅛
14⅛	10¼	Granitvl 1	9.4		55	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
16⅝	10	GrayDr .80	7.8	7	35	10½	10¼	10¼	−⅛
10⅝	5⅝	GtAtPc			49	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
32¼	21	GtLkInt .60a	3.0	5	110	24	22⅝	22⅝	+⅜
27⅝	21⅝	GNIrn 2.25e	8.4	9	8	27	26⅝	26⅝	
40⅝	29⅝	GtNoNk 1.60	4.8	6	125	33½	33⅝	33⅝	−⅛
27⅝	16⅝	GtWFin s.84	4.1	5	582	20⅝	20	20⅝	+⅛
16⅝	11	Greyh 1.40	10.	6	303	14⅝	13⅝	14	
2⅝	5-16	Greyhnd wt			238	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
10½	8¼	GrowG .40b	5.1	6	48	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+⅛
21⅛	14⅝	Grumm 1.20	6.8	9	76	17⅝	17	17⅝	+⅛
22	20	Grum pf2.80	14.		32	21	20⅝	20⅝	−⅛
12⅝	10	Guardln s.32	2.9	6	15	11	11	11	−⅛
18⅝	11⅝	GlfWstn .75	5.0	3	1050	15⅝	14⅝	15	−⅛
72½	64½	GlfW pf 5.75	8.3		1	69	69	69	−½
38⅝	29⅝	GlfW pf 2.50	7.9		332	32⅝	31½	31½	−⅛
35⅝	23	GulfOil 2.25	6.7	5	2779	34⅝	33⅝	33⅝	−½
23⅝	8½	GulfRes .32	1.9	10	195	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	−1
29	14⅝	GulfR pf1.30	6.2		1	21	21	21	+⅛
27	15⅝	GulfR pf1.60	7.8		4	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	−⅛
13⅝	11⅝	GlfStUt 1.36	12.	7	285	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
27⅝	12⅝	GulfUtd 1	4.6	10	517	22⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
54½	39¼	GlfU pf 3.78	8.0		1	47	47	47	
14⅝	7¼	Gulton .50	4.7	6	68	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
		— H—H—H —							
25½	21½	HackWs 2	8.6	7	4	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	−¼
8⅝	4⅝	Halcoa		3	9	5	5	5	
29⅝	23⅝	HallFB 1.34	5.0	9	25	27	26⅝	26⅝	−½
84⅝	58⅝	Hallibt 1.80	2.3	12	546	78	76⅝	76⅝	−⅝
24⅝	18	HamrP 1.50	7.9	5	x159	19	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
16	12¼	HanJS 1.51e	12.		103	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	−⅛
19⅝	15⅝	HanJI 1.84a	12.		70	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	−⅛
18	10½	Hndlmn 1	9.3	4	77	11	10⅝	10⅝	−⅛
31¼	14⅝	HandyH .70	2.9	12	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	−⅛
41¼	28⅝	Hanna 2	5.7	6	1	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	−¼
41¼	28⅝	HarBrJ 1.44	4.7	6	34	30⅝	30	30⅝	+⅛
15⅝	10⅝	Hardees .24	2.0	5	18	12⅝	12	12	+⅛
26	11⅝	Harnishf 1	7.3	21	259	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	−⅛
32⅝	15⅝	Harrah .50	1.7	13	140	29½	28⅝	29⅛	+⅜
34⅝	23¼	HarrBk 2	7.8	5	63	25⅝	25½	25½	+⅛
33½	25⅝	Harris .72	2.5	12	169	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	−⅜
33⅝	28	Harsco 1.80	6.1	6	46	29½	29⅝	29⅝	+⅛
15⅝	10	HartSM .88	8.3	5	33	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
25	18⅝	HarteHk .56	2.4	12	117	23⅝	22⅝	23⅝	+½
13	7⅝	HartfZd .40b	4.8	4	17	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
16⅝	13¼	HattSe 1.50a	11.	9	7	13½	13½	13½	
27½	23½	HwlEl 2.44	10.	7	40	24⅝	23⅝	24	
18⅝	10⅝	HayesA 1.28	12.	173	79	10⅝	d10⅝	10⅝	−¼
18⅝	10¼	Hazeltn .60	3.3	8	66	18½	17⅝	18⅛	−⅛
23⅝	16¼	HeathTec s		5	79	20⅝	20	20	−⅜
19	8½	Hecks .30	2.0	7	84	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	−⅛
24	4⅝	HeclaM		7	140	17⅝	16⅝	17	−⅛
28	21¼	HelmB s1a	4.1	8	17	24½	24¼	24¼	
42⅝	34½	HeinzH 2.20	6.0	7	117	36⅝	36⅝	36½	+¼
10⅝	6⅝	HeleneC		14	11	7	6⅝	7	+⅛
34	16	Hellrint 1.20	7.1	5	506	17⅛	16⅝	17	−⅛
38⅝	32½	HelmrP s.36	.9	15	80	u39⅝	38	39½	+1⅛
3½	1⅝	HemCap			10	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
8½	7⅝	HemInc .75e	9.7		2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
22¼	14½	Hercuis 1.10	5.9	5	586	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	−⅛
25⅝	17⅝	Hershy 1.40	6.8	6	58	23½	23	23¼	−⅛
11⅝	7	Hesston		9	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
31⅞	25⅝	Heubiin 1.52	5.4	8	155	28⅝	28¼	28⅛	−⅜
60⅝	46⅝	HewltPk s.40	.7	16	626	55⅝	54⅝	55	
11⅝	5⅝	HghVlt .12	1.5	10	35	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
38⅝	26½	Hillenbd 1.08	3.3	6	3	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	−⅛
35⅝	22	Hilton 1	3.4	8	191	29⅝	29⅝	29½	+⅛
25	15⅝	Hobart 1.20	6.5	7	47	18½	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
22⅝	15¼	Holiday .66	4.0	10	439	17⅝	16½	16½	−⅛
30⅝	15⅝	HollyS			778	29⅝	28½	28⅝	−⅛
10⅝	8½	HmeG pf1.10	13.		30	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	−⅛
43½	29	Homst 1.40	4.0	8	132	35½	34⅝	35	−⅛
28½	22	Honda .37e	1.4	19	42	27	26⅝	27	+1

(Continued on Page 11)

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

November 13, 1979

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	13⅝ - 13⅞	8¼ - 8⅜	2⅜ - 2½	14⅞ - 15⅛	13⅛ - 13⅜
2 M.	14 15/16 - 15 1/16	8 15/16 - 9 1/16	3 11/16 - 3 13/16	15 13/16 - 16	14 - 14¼
3 M.	15 3/16 - 15 5/16	8⅞ - 9	3 13/16 - 3 15/16	15 13/16 - 16	14 - 14¼
6 M.	14½ - 14⅝	8 13/16 - 8 15/16	4 3/16 - 4 5/16	15 13/16 - 16	14 - 14¼
1 Y.	13⅝ - 13⅞	8 7/16 - 8 9/16	4 3/16 - 4 5/16	15⅛ - 15⅜	13⅞ - 14⅛

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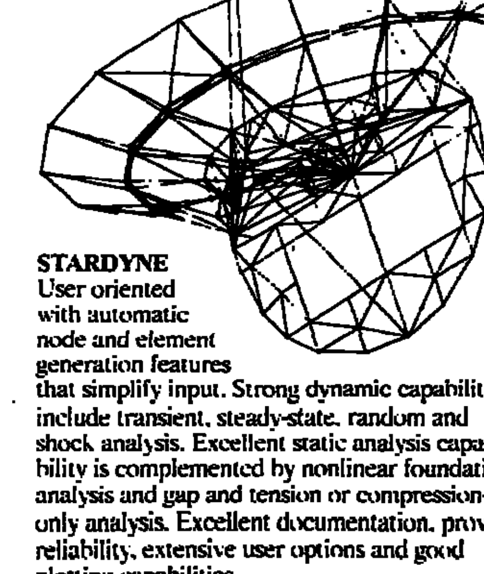
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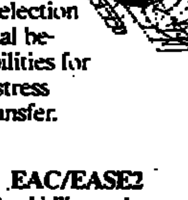
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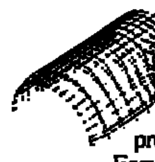
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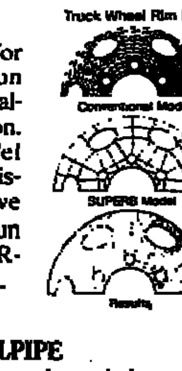


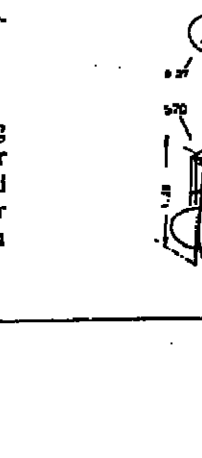
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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

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November 13 1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

Fund	Price
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:	
—(d) Baerbond	SF 685.25
—(d) Conbar	SF 628.00
—(d) Grobar	SF 604.00
—(d) Stockbar	SF 720.00
BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:	
—(d) CSF Fund	SF 16.02
—(d) Crossbow Fund	SF 3.65
—(d) ITF Fund N.V.	$9.60
BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT. (CI) Ltd.:	
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust	$6.80
—(w) High Interest Sterling	£8.86
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:	
—(w) Capital Int'l Fund	$19.44
—(w) Capital Italia S.A.	$11.63
—(w) Convertible Capital S.A.	$26.45
CREDIT SUISSE:	
—(d) Actions Suisses	SF 296.25
—(d) Canasec	SF 448.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF 62.25
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF 61.25
—(d) Energie-Valor	SF 88.75
—(d) Ussec	SF 440.00
—(d) Europa-Valor	SF 110.75
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:	
—(d) Concentra	DM 19.00
—(d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM 65.90
EARNEX Fd, Box N 1965, Nassau, Bahamas:	
—(d) Earnex Fd	$4.27
FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:	
—(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$27.22
—(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr.	$66.58
—(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$25.24
—(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$54.60
—(w) Fidelity World Fd	$15.85
FIDELITY POB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:	
—(w) Fidelity Sterling A	£3.79
—(w) Fidelity Sterling B	£7.82
—(w) Fidelity Sterling D	£14.27
G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:	
—(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$42.23
—(w) G.T. Asia Fund	HK$ 10.93
—(d) G.T. Bond Fund	$13.57
(w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$7.81
—(d) G.T. Technology Fund	$0.39
JARDINE FLEMING:	
—(r) Jardine Japan Fund	$67.88
—(r) Jardine S.East Asia	$21.18
LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11	
—(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	$ 388.00
—(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF 299.00
ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):	
—(w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd	$9.91
ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGTM (CI):	
O.C. Dir Commodity Tr.	$42.06
SOFIO GROUPE GENEVA	
—(r) Parlon Sw. R Est	SF 1,342.00
—(r) Securswiss	SF 1,168.00
SWISS BANK CORP:	
—(d) America-Valor	SF 330.00
—(d) Intervalor	SF 50.50
—(d) Japan Portfolio	SF 329.25
—(d) Swissvalor New Ser	SF 234.50
—(d) Univ. Bond Select	SF 65.75
—(d) Universal Fund	SF 70.54
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
—(d) Amca U.S. Sh.	SF 22.00
—(d) Bond Invest	SF 58.50
—(d) Convert-Invest	SF 61.25
—(d) Eurit Europe Sh.	SF 128.50
—(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF 100.25
—(d) Globinvest	SF 53.00
—(d) Pacific Invest	SF 64.00
—(d) Romelac-Invest	SF 317.00
—(d) Safit South Afr Sh	SF 224.50
—(d) Sima Swiss R Est	SF 215.00
UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt	
—(d) Unirenta	DM 39.40
—(d) Unifonds	DM 17.60
—(d) Unirak	DM 58.00
—(d) Uniglobal	DM 63.10
—(d) Unispecial I	DM 59.30
—(d) Europafonds	DM 25.40

Other Funds	Price
(w) Alexander Fund	$8.31
(r) Arab Finance I.F.	$1,015.64
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF)	$11.82
(w) Austral. Select Fd	$1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr.	SF 119.00
(w) CAMIT	$9.69
(w) Capital Gains Inv.	$14.75
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF 1,362.00
(d) Caribica Open-End Fund	$220.09
(w) Citadel Fund	$2.59
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$1,013.29
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs	$6.78
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs	$13.63
(w) D.G.C.	$44.76
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.)	$0.13
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$17.41
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$19.03
(d) Europe Obligations	LF 1,117.00
(w) First Eagle Fund	$5,122.18
(w) F.I.R.S.T.	$214.54
(w) Forselex Issue Pr	SF 1,443.00
(w) Formula Selection Fd	SF 59.28
(d) Fonditalia	$14.31
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins	DM 40.50
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.)	$0.30
(d) Global Int'l Fund	DM 3.87
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV	$353.88
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobel	$31.20
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A	$114.69
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B	$117.38
(d) Interfund S.A.	$10.92
(w) Intermarket Fund	$167.86
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)	$23.08
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$7.21
(d) Investa DWS	DM 31.70
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$56.60
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$18.73
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$9.63
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$68.61
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$40.28
(d) KB Income Fund	LF 1,372.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F	$12.93
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F	$27.49
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold	$61.48
(w) Luxfund	$29.27
(m) Maple Leaf Growth N.V.	Can$ 10.27
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$11.94
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$0.45
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$1.73
(w) Nippon Fund	$17.07
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$5.12
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd	$4.62
(w) N.A.M.F.	$73.85
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$30.24
(d) Renta Fund	$58.44
(d) Rentinvest	LF 759.00
(d) Safe Fund	$3.68
(d) Safe Trust Fund	$9.52
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF 53.05
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$15.25
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM 96.60
(w) Soros Fund	$796.38
(w) Talent Global Fund	$13.59
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea)	$46.55
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$63.89
(w) Transpacific Fund	$38.63
(d) UNICO Fund	DM 51.70
(r) Unilife Assurance O'seas	$9.92
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund	$2.84
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd	$102.78
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd	$12.14
Sc (w) Western Growth Fund	$7.84
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd	$421.61
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd	$14.03
(w) Worldwide Securities	$81.94
(w) Worldwide Special	$1,634.975

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ** — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 pr unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C - Not communicated; • — • - Redemption price - Ex-Coupon.

Chicago Futures

November 13, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Dec	4.33	4.40½	4.30½	4.40	+.09¼
Mar	4.53	4.60	4.51	4.59¾	+.08¼
May	4.55	4.64½	4.54	4.64¼	+.09¾
Jul	4.46	4.55	4.46	4.54	+.09¾
Sep	4.56½	4.65	4.56½	4.65	+.09¾
Dec	4.70	4.78½	4.69½	4.78½	+.09

Sales Mon. 21,294. Total open interest Mon. 59,003, off 364 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Dec	2.67	2.69½	2.65¾	2.69	+.03¼
Mar	2.84	2.86	2.82½	2.85¾	+.03
May	2.94¼	2.97½	2.93½	2.96¾	+.03¾
Jul	3.01	3.04	2.99½	3.02	+.03¼
Sep	3.03½	3.06½	3.02½	3.05½	+.03
Dec	3.07	3.10	3.05½	3.09½	+.04¼

Sales Mon. 41,512. Total open interest Mon. 180,725, up 507 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Nov	6.64	6.68½	6.61	6.62¾	+.01½
Jan	6.84	6.89½	6.80½	6.83	—.02¼
Mar	7.08	7.12½	7.04	7.06½	—.02¼
May	7.22	7.30½	7.21	7.26¾	+.00¼
Jul	7.38	7.44½	7.37	7.42	+.01¼
Aug	7.43½	7.49½	7.43	7.48¾	+.03¾
Sep	7.46	7.52	7.46	7.52	+.05
Nov	7.50½	7.60½	7.50½	7.60¼	+.06¼

Sales Mon. 43,163. Total open interest Mon. 117,389, up 2,495 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Dec	189.00	190.80	188.10	189.20	—.60
Jan	190.50	192.50	190.20	190.90	—1.40
Mar	194.00	195.50	193.30	193.90	—1.20
May	196.50	197.70	195.50	196.30	—.90
Jul	199.50	201.00	199.50	200.00	—.60
Aug	201.00	203.00	201.00	202.00	+.50
Sep	202.00	204.00	202.00	204.00	+.70
Oct	205.30	206.00	205.30	205.70	+1.00
Dec	207.00	208.00	207.00	207.90	+.90

Sales Mon. 9,372. Total open interest Mon. 54,855, off 121 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
Dec	26.58	26.85	26.40	26.77	+.17
Jan	26.28	26.49	26.10	26.44	+.16
Mar	25.90	26.20	25.85	26.15	+.13
May	25.95	26.15	25.85	26.15	+.13
Jul	25.95	26.25	25.95	26.23	+.13
Aug	25.95	26.25	25.95	26.20	+.15
Sep	26.00	26.30	26.00	26.25	+.15
Oct	26.00	26.25	25.95	26.20	+.20
Dec	26.25	26.40	26.25	26.40	+.12
Jan	26.35	26.35	26.35	26.35	+.10

Sales Mon. 14,708. Total open interest Mon. 66,486, off 802 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
OATS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Dec	1.47½	1.49	1.46¾	1.48¼	+.00¼
Mar	1.62	1.63½	1.61½	1.62¼	—.00¼
May	1.70¼	1.71¾	1.69¾	1.70¼	—.00½
Jul	1.74½	1.75	1.74	1.74½	—.00¼
Sep	1.77	1.77½	1.77	1.77½	+.00½

Sales Mon. 1,305. Total open interest Mon. 5,807, up 13 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	71.00	71.15	70.35	70.75	—.50
Jan	72.80	72.90	72.20	72.45	—.45
Feb	73.40	73.65	72.90	73.20	—.70
Apr	74.80	74.25	73.45	73.70	—.72
Jun	74.50	74.85	74.15	74.25	—.80
Aug	73.60	73.65	72.90	73.05	—.55
Oct	71.95	72.20	71.60	71.72	—.73
Dec	73.35	73.35	72.80	72.80	—.65

Est. sales 25,016; sales Mon. 24,444. Total open interest Mon. 60,344, up 82 from Fri.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

November 12, 1979

	Sales	Close	Chg.
IBM s	342,200	62	— ⅞
BankAmer	312,800	25¼	— ¼
Goodyear	306,200	12¾	
Texaco Inc	304,100	29¾	+ ⅛
Gulf Oil	277,900	33⅜	— ½
FedNat Mtg	250,200	16⅝	— ¼
Conocoinc	244,900	46	+ ½
SearsRoeb	242,400	18⅝	— ¼
Pfizer	232,500	37½	—1
Occident Pet	226,000	25½	— ⅜
EMI Ltd	224,700	3	+ ⅛
BallyMfg s	206,400	31⅝	— ⅜
IntT&T	201,500	25⅝	— ⅜
AlcanAlum	184,700	36⅝	+ ⅜
Mobil s	184,400	49¾	—1½

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	29.48	29.65
Advanced	684	1,150
Volume Up (millions)	10.58	21.26
Declined	776	368
Volume Down (millions)	15.04	2.82
Unchanged	418	343
Total issues	1,878	1,861
New highs	38	32
New lows	54	58

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	823.04	825.85	811.52	814.88	—7.85
20 Trn	237.68	239.84	235.25	236.75	+0.82
15 Util	100.68	101.56	100.24	100.85	+0.75
65 Stk	287.46	288.89	284.21	285.51	—0.87

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	104.21	102.42	102.94	—0.57
Industrials	116.84	114.78	115.34	—0.78
Utilities	48.53	47.87	48.18	+0.20
Finance	12.17	11.96	12.03	—0.03
Transp.	14.47	14.26	14.35	+0.04

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	59.01	58.57	58.59	—0.23
Industrials	66.27	65.93	65.93	—0.36
Transp.	47.44	47.24	27.35	+0.06
Utilities	36.44	36.28	36.31	+0.08
Finance	60.52	60.27	60.27	—0.18

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
November 12	194,941	203,141	2,940
November 9	189,612	229,357	576
November 8	102,974	215,897	1,400
November 7	105,530	232,896	940
November 6	93,718	208,031	1,048

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
FlightSaft s	209,000	23⅝	+ ¼
Syntex Corp	158,100	34⅝	+ ¼
DomePetr gs	125,200	39⅛	+ ⅜
TubosMex s	108,400	7⅝	+ ⅛
McCull Oil	86,400	7⅝	
HouOilM	85,800	18⅞	+ ¼
RangerOil g	81,300	37	+ ⅜
PetroLew s	78,100	15⅛	+ ⅜
Dynalect Cp	77,500	9½	— ⅛
PGE 2.50pfP	72,000	17¼	+1⅛

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	3.95	3.43
Advanced	290	386
Volume Up (millions)	1.89	2.60
Declined	277	172
Volume Down (millions)	1.39	0.35
Unchanged	234	225
Total issues	801	783
New highs	N.A.	11
New lows	N.A.	17

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
214.60	213.89	213.33	+0.34

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	82.05	82.05	80.77	81.07	—.88
Jan	86.85	87.35	86.30	86.77	—.53
Mar	87.90	88.20	87.15	87.45	—.67
Apr	87.90	88.15	87.40	87.52	—.80
May	87.55	88.10	87.25	87.25	—.97
Aug	87.90	87.00	86.60	86.90	—.95
Sep	86.50	86.60	86.50	86.60	—.40
Oct				86.20	—.20

Est. sales 2,492; sales Mon. 2,730. Total open interest Mon. 12,644, off 46 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LIVE HOGS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	39.85	40.45	39.42	40.27	—.28
Feb	41.65	42.15	41.25	41.92	—.58
Apr	40.10	40.10	39.20	39.75	—.70
Jun	43.50	43.50	42.60	43.12	—.68
Jul	44.05	44.50	43.50	44.12	—.73
Aug	43.20	44.00	43.20	43.60	—.42
Oct	42.85	42.85	42.20	42.35	—.68
Dec	43.55	44.00	43.40	43.45	—.10
Feb				44.60	+.05

Est. sales 7,998; sales Mon. 7,680. Total open interest Mon. 27,597, up 876 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	53.60	54.10	52.82	52.62	—.65
Mar	53.85	54.65	53.25	53.90	—.75
May	55.00	55.70	54.32	55.15	—.57
Jul	56.15	56.80	55.40	56.15	—.45
Aug	55.30	55.40	54.25	54.77	—.73

Est. sales 9,301; sales Mon. 6,794. Total open interest Mon. 22,850, up 319 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
ICED BROILERS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb					
Nov	42.60	42.80	42.02	42.10	—.80
Dec	42.40	42.60	42.05	42.20	—.47
Jan	43.75	43.75	43.60	43.75	
Feb	44.50	44.50	44.30	44.30	—.20
Mar				44.75	—.20
Apr	45.00	45.00	44.75	44.75	—.35

Sales Mon. 226. Total open interest Mon. 1,104, off 15 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Nov	59.90	60.10	57.90	57.90	—2.00
Dec	62.75	62.75	61.70	62.10	—1.30
Jan	58.50	58.50	57.25	57.50	—1.75

Est. sales 31; sales Mon. 95. Total open interest Mon. 280, off 20 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LUMBER 100,000 bd. ft.					
Nov	237.00	237.50	232.50	235.40	—2.10
Jan	218.00	218.00	214.70	216.00	—3.50
Mar	212.80	212.50	209.60	211.30	—3.00
May	212.50	212.50	209.50	211.20	—1.90
Jul	209.50	210.00	207.70	209.00	—1.70
Sep	207.00	207.00	205.30	206.30	—.70

Est. sales 2,959; sales Mon. 3,082. Total open interest Mon. 10,822, off 270 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
Nov	179.00	180.00	177.00	180.00	—.50
Jan	184.00	184.70	182.50	184.60	—.20
Mar	186.50	187.20	185.10	186.90	—.60
May	189.00	189.50	187.20	189.50	—.50
Jul	192.50	192.50	190.50	192.00	—.50
Sep	192.50	193.30	192.00	193.00	—.80
Nov				193.50	
Jan				194.00	+.50
Mar				195.20	+.20

Sales Mon. 511. Total open interest Mon. 4,019, off 67 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
U.S. TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Dec	88.60	88.62	88.38	88.46	—.27
Mar	89.21	89.21	88.98	89.07	—.17
Jun	89.95	89.96	89.78	89.79	—.22
Sep	90.51	90.51	90.24	90.30	—.21
Dec	90.85	90.88	90.53	90.55	—.44
Mar	91.06	91.06	90.63	90.64	—.53
Jun	91.15	91.15	90.82	90.82	—.48
Sep	90.94	90.94	90.90	90.90	—.40

Est. sales 10,284; sales Mon. 7,895. Total open interest Mon. 37,960, up 477 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
GNMA (8 pct. $100,000 prin, pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Dec	78-15	78-15	77-10	77-11	—32
Mar	78-16	78-16	77-11	77-11	—29
Jun	78-31	79-02	78-04	78-06	—23
Sep	79-15	79-15	78-20	78-22	—25
Dec	79-18	79-19	78-24	78-26	—26
Mar	79-19	79-19	78-25	78-26	—27
Jun	79-11	79-16	78-28	78-28	—25
Sep	79-14	79-14	78-21	78-21	—29
Dec	79-03	78-06	78-15	78-17	—29
Mar	79-10	79-10	78-12	78-12	—31
Jun	78-28	78-29	78-10	78-10	—30

Sales Mon. 6,448 contracts. Total open interest Mon. 70,648, up 842 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million, annualized discount rate)					
Dec	14.25	14.49	14.24	14.25	+.15
Mar	13.25	13.50	12.12	13.20	+.15
Jun	12.24	12.36	12.23	12.23	+.12
Sep				11.27	+.15

Sales Mon. 108 contracts. Total open interest Mon. 1,037, off 11 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CANADIAN DOLLAR, $ per dlr.					
Dec	.8450	.8487	.8441	.8459	—22
Mar	.8474	.8487	.8465	.8479	—11
Jun	.8500	.8510	.8485	.8495	—21
Sep	.8510	.8530	.8510	.8530	—05
Dec	.8540	.8540	.8520	.8520	+40

Est. sales 2,476; sales Mon. 2,069. Total open interest Mon. 9,137, off 112 from Fri. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
BRITISH POUND, $ per pound.					
Dec	2.1090	2.1110	2.0985	2.1045	—155
Mar	2.1065	2.1085	2.0955	2.1005	—160
Jun	2.1000	2.1025	2.0890	2.0950	—110
Sep	2.0850	2.0900	2.0850	2.0900	—140

Est. sales 3,869; sales Mon. 2,321. Total open interest Mon. 8,199, up 293 from Fri. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
DEUTSCHEMARK, $ per mark.					
Dec	.5589	.5607	.5586	.5603	+19
Mar	.5685	.5694	.5674	.5693	+19
Jun	.5752	.5762	.5752	.5762	+08
Sep	.5810	.5810	.5810	.5810	+07

Est. sales 1,479; sales Mon. 1,228. Total open interest Mon. 6,667, off 65 from Fri. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
JAPANESE YEN, $ per yen.					
Dec	.004066	.004087	.004063	.004070	+20
Mar	.004130	.004160	.004130	.004145	+28
Jun	.004180	.004225	.004180	.004215	+31

Est. sales 1,214; sales Mon. 720. Total open interest Mon. 3,873, off 101 from Fri. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.000001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SWISS FRANC, $ per franc.					
Dec	.6060	.6102	.6057	.6081	+45
Mar	.6230	.6263	.6219	.6243	+33
Jun	.6370	.6400	.6360	.6374	+34
Sep				.6568	+63

Est. sales 2,405; sales Mon. 2,043. Total open interest Mon. 9,382, up 132 from Fri. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
November 13, 1979

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	981.50	982.00	982.00	984.00
3 months	992.50	993.00	998.00	999.00
Cathodes: spot	961.50	963.50	962.00	964.00
3 months	973.50	974.00	978.00	979.00
Tin: spot	7,625.00	7,650.00	7,580.00	7,600.00
3 months	7,425.00	7,430.00	7,420.00	7,425.00
Lead: spot	601.00	603.00	601.00	603.00
3 months	586.00	587.00	588.00	588.50
Zinc: spot	327.00	328.00	334.00	336.00
3 months	337.00	338.00	344.00	345.00
Silver: spot	771.50	773.00	782.00	784.00
3 months	790.00	792.00	801.00	802.50
Aluminium: spot	818.00	820.00	835.00	845.00
3 months	781.00	782.00	797.00	798.00
Nickel: spot	2,740.00	2,760.00	2,750.00	2,755.00
3 months	2,795.00	2,810.00	2,795.00	2,800.00

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
November 13, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Dec	185.00	183.50	183.00	183.90	183.40	183.75
Mar	189.25	187.00	187.00	187.10	187.20	187.25
May	189.80	186.40	186.45	186.50	187.20	187.35
Aug	188.00	186.00	185.05	185.75	186.50	186.75
Oct	187.50	185.25	185.00	185.60	186.40	186.75
6,724 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Dec	1,470	1,451	1,460	1,465	1,450	1,451
Mar	1,478	1,462	1,470	1,471	1,457	1,459
May	1,488	1,475	1,480	1,483	1,468	1,470
Jly	1,503	1,489	1,500	1,501	1,485	1,488
Sep	1,520	1,518	1,514	1,517	1,499	1,500
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,520	1,537	1,525	1,527
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,546	1,559	1,537	1,555
2,956 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Nov	1,870	1,870	1,870	1,875	1,847	1,848
Jan	1,905	1,900	1,903	1,905	1,888	1,889
Mar	1,819	1,811	1,818	1,819	1,796	1,798
May	1,785	1,784	1,785	1,786	1,767	1,768
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,772	1,775	1,762	1,764
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,760	1,775	1,747	1,754
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,746	1,770	1,725	1,755
4,744 lots of 5 tons.						

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
November 13, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Dec	1,480	1,480	1,475	1,480	— 20
Mar	1,720	1,689	1,703	1,704	— 9
May	1,740	1,715	1,728	1,730	— 14
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,725	1,745	— 18
Aug	1,743	1,743	1,738	1,750	— 10
Oct	1,755	1,755	1,750	1,765	Unch.
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,745	1,765	Unch.
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,760	1,780	+ 10
488 lots.					
COCOA					
Dec	1,320	1,305	1,285	1,299	+ 10
Mar	1,310	1,293	1,292	1,295	+ 8
May	1,332	1,315	1,314	1,334	— 15
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,320	—	— 15
Sep	1,385	1,385	1,345	1,375	Unch.
Dec	1,380	1,380	1,350	1,359	— 15
155 lots					

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the November 13, 1979 closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers (These rates do not take into account bank service charges):

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	1.996	4.22	111.135*	47.395*	0.2404	—	6.863*	119.675*	37.655*
Brussels (a)	29.11	61.5175	16.19125	6.905	3.4995*	14.57	—	17.4395	5.482
Frankfurt	1.797	3.78	—	42.66*	2.159x	89.91*	6.175*	107.98*	33.89*
London (b)	2.1039	—	3.7815	8.853	1,752.00	4.199	61.25	3.5005	11.162
Milan	832.55	1,756.80	462.74	197.27	—	416.21	28.574	498.12	156.70
New York (c)	—	2.1085	1.79475	4.204	831.80	1.994	29.025	1.6615	5.3075
Paris	4.21	8.9085	234.49*	—	5.0675x	210.92*	14.482*	252.52*	79.43*
Zurich	1.6625	3.49605	92.58095*	39.5246*	0.1997	83.2941*	5.7127*	—	31.32925*
ECU	1.38149	0.653649	2.48364	5.82435	1,150.09	2.75952	40.222	2.2981	7.33363

Dollar values: Belgian financial franc: 39.67; Canadian $: 1.1848; Danish krone: 5.3032; Escudo: 50.615; Hong Kong $: 5.015; Irish £: 2.056; Norw. krone: 5.073; Peseta: 66.705; Schilling: 12.9225; Singapore $: 2.1945; Swedish krona: 4.2685; Yen: 247.45.

£ Sterling: 1.02525 Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar, except against Sterling. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

ECU: European Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels.

Closing rates or official fixings for European centers: 2 p.m. EST rates for New York.

New York Futures

November 13, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	7.34	7.45	7.34	7.37	+0.03
Apr	8.95	8.95	8.85	8.95	—0.04
May	9.50	10.00	9.83	9.89	—0.08

Est. 382; sales Mon. 656. Total open interest Mon. 5,026, up 14 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	217.75	218.60	217.50	218.51	+ 1.30
Mar	203.50	204.50	203.20	204.02	+ 1.34
May	197.40	198.00	196.50	197.41	+ 1.28
Jul	196.50	197.0?	195.50	195.78	+ 0.70
Sep	195.75	196.5	193.50	193.67	— 0.30
Dec	191.50	192.0	188.25	188.63	— 2.12
Mar	189.00	189.5	184.00	184.14	— 3.37

Est. 2,805; sales Mon. 1,508. Total open interest Mon. 15,593, up 273 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jan	15.61	15.75	15.40	15.43	—0.37
Mar	15.81	16.15	15.61	15.64	—0.35
May	15.80	16.10	15.57	15.58	—0.42
Jul	15.74	15.94	15.46	15.47	—0.47
Sep	15.65	15.89	15.50	15.50	—0.38
Oct	15.60	15.90	15.45	15.47	—0.40
Mar	15.85	16.05	15.60	15.60	—0.49

Est. 14,700; sales Mon. 13,372. Total open interest Mon. 82,516, up 1,074 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	130.00	132.00	128.80	129.65	—1.05
Mar	133.75	135.25	132.40	133.15	—0.95
May	135.74	137.40	134.50	135.25	—0.65
Jul	137.50	138.70	136.50	137.00	—1.60
Sep	139.50	140.00	138.00	138.25	—2.35
Dec	3,090	3,092	3,090	3,055	

Est. 1,603; sales Mon. 1,371. Total open interest Mon. 7,328, up 33 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ORANGE JUICE 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	106.75	107.30	104.50	104.50	—3.00
Jan	97.85	97.85	95.55	96.05	—1.70
Mar	98.50	98.58	96.50	97.25	—1.20
May	99.70	99.70	97.50	98.45	—1.40
Jul	100.05	100.15	100.00	99.45	—1.45
Jan	96.00	96.00	96.00	96.30	

Est. 500; sales Mon. 538. Total open interest Mon. 7,465, up 80 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COTTON, No. 2 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	69.00	69.75	68.25	68.45	—0.75
Mar	70.50	71.70	70.20	70.22	—0.50
May	72.85	73.00	71.50	71.56	—0.57
Jul	72.90	73.70	72.50	72.50	—0.62
Oct	71.00	71.00	70.60	70.70	+0.20
Dec	70.90	71.10	69.80	70.35	—0.25
Mar	71.50	71.60	71.15	71.15	—0.05

Est. 12,050; sales Mon. 12,001. Total open interest Mon. 46,135, up 984 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	97.00	99.40	96.50	96.80	—0.90
Jan	96.70	98.90	96.70	96.50	—1.20
Mar	96.70	98.75	96.30	96.60	—1.20
May	97.20	98.90	96.40	96.70	—1.30
Jul	97.40	99.20	97.20	96.80	—1.40
Sep	97.40	98.90	97.40	96.90	—1.50
Dec	97.80	99.10	97.80	97.00	—1.60
Jan	98.00	98.00	98.00	97.10	—1.60
Mar	98.20	99.40	98.20	97.30	—1.60
May	99.65	99.70	99.50	97.50	—1.60

Est. 7,000; sales Mon. 11,523. Total open interest Mon. 63,663, up 555 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
N.Y. SILVER 5,000 troy oz.; cents per oz					
Nov	1618.0	1618.0	1617.0	1586.0	—40.0
Dec	1619.0	1636.0	1599.0	1599.0	—40.0
Jan	1633.0	1644.0	1621.0	1620.0	—40.0
Mar	1682.0	1696.0	1661.5	1661.5	—40.0
May	1698.0	1715.0	1687.0	1685.0	—40.0
Jul	1728.0	1740.0	1720.0	1708.5	—40.0
Sep	1752.0	1753.0	1752.0	1731.5	
Mar	1828.0	1828.0	1828.0	1802.2	
May	1838.0	1845.0	1838.0	1825.2	

Est. 6,500; sales Mon. 4,254. Total open interest Mon. 134,383, up 213 from Fri.

Tuesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—38

Alaska Inf	HospCpA	ScieAtlnta s
ArchDan M	HousNg Gas	Smith Int
AHRh 2.80pf	LITCO	Smithkline s
BakerInt	Lubrizol	StdOil Ind
BauschLb s	MngtAsst n	StdOilOh
CBIInd s	MesaPet wi	SuperOil s
Conocoinc	Murphy Oil	Teradyne In
CrousHnd wi	NwstEnrgy s	TexOil Gas
ESystm s	ParkerDrls	Transco Cos
FluorCp s	PioneerCp s	UnEnRes
GCA Corp	Rdg Bates	WstnCoNA s
GalvstHou n	Rowan	WstnCoNA pf
HelmrPavn s	Schlumbrg s	

NEW LOWS—54

AlaPw 9pf	GTFl pfB	PaPL 8.60pf
AlaPw 11pf	Hayes Alb	PaPL 8.40pf
AlaP 8.16pf	IllPw 8.24pf	PaPL 9.24pf
BaltGE pfB	Itel 1.44pf	PhEl 8.75pf
BkTr 4.22pf	JerCeP 11pf	PhEl 9.52pf
Benef 4.50pf	JerCe 8.75pf	PhEl 7.80pf
ClevEl pfB	KCPL 4.50pf	PSvCol 8.40pf
CwE 8.38pf	KaufBd pfA	PSEG 5.05pf
CornNG	LILCo pfK	ShellrG 3pf
CnPw 7.45pf	LukensStl	Talley pfB
CrockNt 2.18pf	MichCG 2.05pf	TolEd 2.36pf
DaytPL pfD	MoPS 2.44pf	TrGPL 6.65pf
DaytPL pfE	NDist 4.25pf	UnEl 8pfL
DukeP pfF	NevP 2.30pf	UnEl 8pfH
DuqLt 2.50pf	NIM 3.60pf	Uniroyal pf
EvanPd 1.40pf	NSPw 4.56pf	WaltJim pf
EvanP 2.10pf	NSPw 8.80pf	WhitCn pfC
GenTelEl pf	PaPL 4.50pf	Winnebago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Jan	503.00	510.00	494.30	494.30	—20.00
Apr	508.00	512.00	497.60	497.60	—20.00
Jul	515.00	518.50	505.00	504.30	—20.00
Oct	522.50	522.50	522.50	511.80	—20.00
Jan	533.00	516.80	516.80	516.80	—20.00

Est. 1,873; sales Mon. 1,231. Total open interest Mon. 7,477, up 45 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
GOLD 100 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Dec	392.00	392.00	385.00	387.00	—10.00
Feb	402.00	402.50	395.00	397.20	—10.50
Apr	412.00	412.20	405.00	406.80	—11.00
Jun	421.00	421.00	413.50	415.70	—11.40
Aug	429.50	430.50	427.00	424.00	—11.90
Oct	438.00	438.00	437.50	432.20	—12.30
Dec	447.00	447.00	440.00	440.20	—12.70
Feb	453.80	454.50	451.10	447.90	—13.20
Apr	462.50	462.50	454.00	455.50	—13.70
Jun	463.00	463.00	461.00	463.10	—14.20
Aug	477.00	477.00	477.00	470.70	—14.70

Est. 25,000; sales Mon. 19,788. Total open interest Mon. 182,337, off 462 from Fri.

Cash Prices

November 13, 1979

Commodity and unit	Tue	Year Ago
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb	2.05	1.53
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.47	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	347.00	317.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	227.36
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	94-95	81-82
Lead Spot, lb	0.57	0.38
Copper elect., lb	98¾	68⅝
Tin (Straits), lb	7.9474	7.5347
Zinc E. St L. Basis, lb	.35	31½
Silver N.Y., oz	16.168	5.808
Gold N.Y., oz	387.45	211.25

New York prices.

Commodity Indexes

November 13, 1979

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,149.10 f	1,149.20 f
Reuters	1,712.20	1,700.30
Dow Jones Spot	N.A.	N.A.
D.J. Futures	N.A.	N.A.

Moody's: base 100: Dec. 31, 1931. p—preliminary; f—final
Reuters: base 100: Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones: base 100: Average 1924-25-26.

European Gold Markets

November 13, 1979

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	388.00	387.20	—6.05
Zurich	390.00	387.00	—6.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	401.68	398.05	—3.87

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

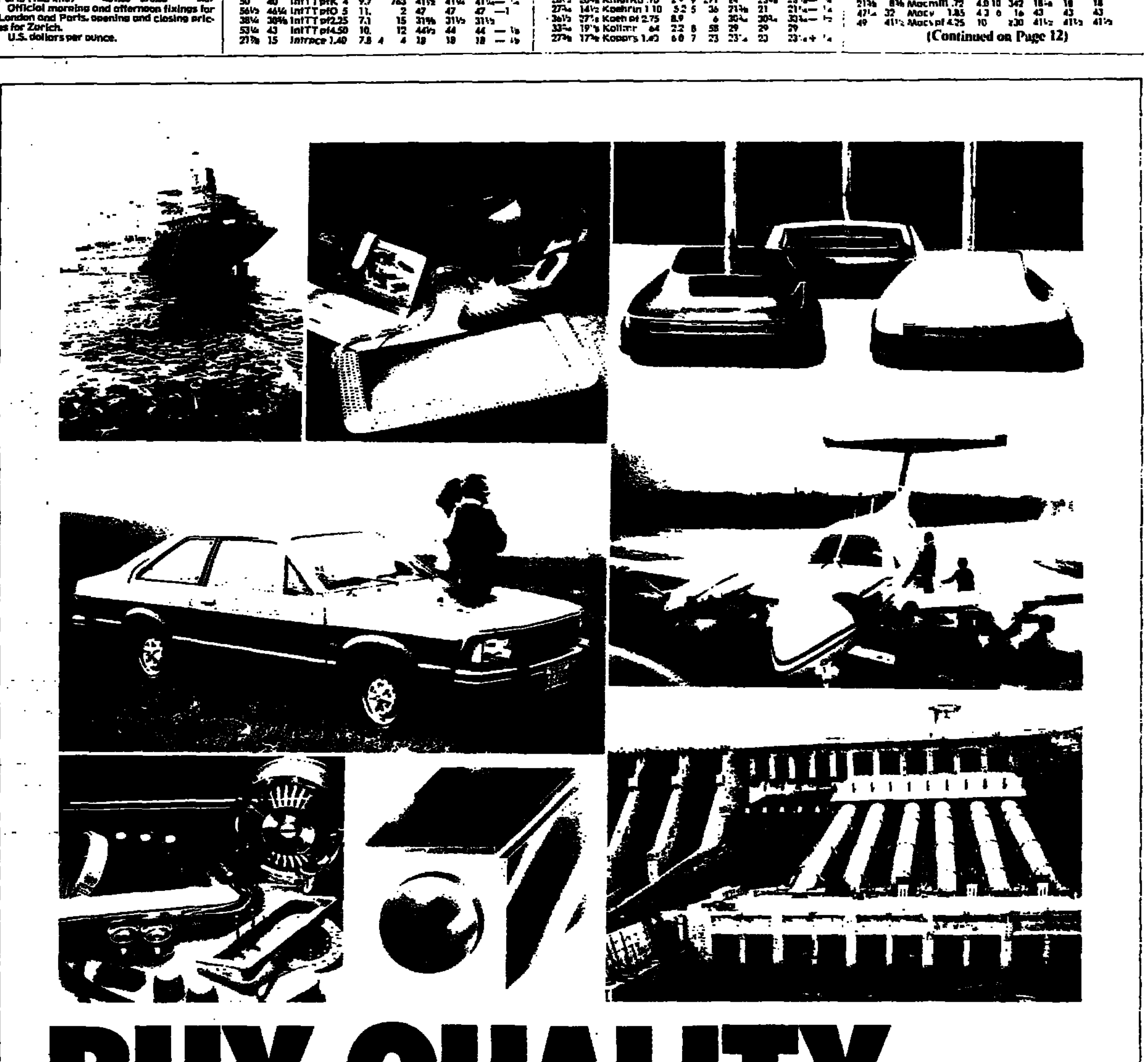
NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Nov. 13

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 11)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
82⅞	59¾	Honwll	2.60	3.5	7	1507	75	73	74	+ ½
23½	16¾	HoovU	1.24	6.9	5	171	18⅛	18	18	
11½	2¼	Horizon			9	172	6⅝	6¼	6½	— ⅛
38⅛	26	HospCp	.50	1.3	13	138	u39½	38½	39	+ ⅞
19¼	13	HostInt	.60	4.1	5	4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
36⅝	26¼	HougM	1.60	5.7	6	7	28¼	28⅛	28¼	+ ⅛
6¾	3¼	HousFb	.20	4.8	11	77	4⅛	4½	4⅛	— ⅛
22	16¾	HoushF	1.55	8.8	5	357	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
48⅛	38	HouF pf	2.37	6.1		2	39	38¾	38¾	+ ¾
33½	27	HouF pf	2.50	8.7		3	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
31¾	24⅛	HousIn	2.36	8.5	6	768	28	27¾	27⅞	+ ⅛
36	20	HousNG	1.10	3.1	10	771	u36½	35½	35¾	+ ⅝
23¾	9	HowdJn	.44	2.1	13	464	20⅝	20½	20¾	+ ⅛
19¼	15⅝	Hubbrd	1.72	10.	9	15	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
24½	16½	HudMn	n.80e			17	18⅝	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
21	9¼	Huffy	.75	3.8	7	41	20⅛	19¾	20	— ¼
50	39½	HughsTl	s.84	1.8	13	126	47¼	46½	46⅝	— ⅝
36⅞	16⅝	Human	.75	2.2	13	186	34½	33⅞	34⅛	+ ⅛
23⅞	20⅛	Huma pf	2.50	12.		28	20½	20¼	20¼	— ⅜
17⅞	11	HuntCh	.40	3.4	8	44	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
21⅛	14⅝	HuttEF	.80	4.6	4	41	17⅞	17½	17½	— ¼
15½	9⅞	Huyck	.72	5.9	8	11	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
		—I—I—I—								
30⅞	22⅛	IC Ind	1.84	7.4	5	85	25⅛	25	25	+ ⅛
47	37¼	IC In pf	3.50	9.0		11	39¼	39	39	— ¼
8	3¼	ICN				97	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
49¾	36¼	INACp	3	6.6	5	205	45¾	45¼	45½	+ ½
26¼	23	INA pf	1.90	7.9		22	24	23½	24	+1
17½	14⅛	INAIn	1.68	11.		20	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	9⅝	IU Int	.95	7.8	56	x380	12⅛	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
23	15⅝	IUInt pf	1.25	6.5		x3	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
18⅞	13⅛	IUInt pf	1.36	8.6		x12	15⅝	15	15¾	+ ⅜
26⅝	21⅝	IdahoP	2.40	11.	9	90	21½	21⅜	21½	+ ⅛
27½	18⅝	IdealB	1.40	7.8	5	45	21	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
7	4	IdealT				18	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
23⅞	18⅝	IllPowr	2.28	12.	7	592	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅛
26	20	IlPow pf	2.35	12.		z60	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅞
47½	37	IlPow pf	4.12	11.		z120	37	d36	37	
43⅞	32½	IlPow pf	3.78	11.		z500	36	34	36	+3
29½	20⅛	ITW	1	4.2	7	47	24⅛	24	24	— ⅛
29⅝	15⅛	ImplCp	1.20	5.5	4	52	22⅛	22	22	
24	14⅝	INCO	.40a	2.2	21	354	18½	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅝	IncCop				25	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
10⅛	9	IncCC	1 10e	12.		10	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
73	52	IndiM pf	7.08	13.		z90	55	55	55	+1
22½	17¼	IndiM pf	2.15	13.		9	17½	17⅛	17⅛	
23	18	IndiM pf	2.25	12.		4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
30⅞	25¼	IndiGas	2.60	9.9	5	9	26⅝	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
24	20⅛	IndiPL	2.12	10.	6	22	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
21¾	15⅝	IndiNat	1.44	8.4	4	20	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
29⅝	13⅝	Inexco	.14	.6	21	553	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	— ⅛
59¼	44¼	IngerR	3.16	6.3	7	x356	50⅛	49¾	50⅛	+ ⅝
37½	29¼	IngR pf	2.35	7.5		296	31¼	30½	31¼	+ ¾
16⅞	12¼	IngrTec	.54	3.8	11	47	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
40⅝	29¼	IndSti	2.80a	9.4	4	83	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
14⅞	11½	Insilco	.94b	7.8	5	52	12¼	11⅞	12	+ ⅜
17½	13½	Insilc pf	1.25	8.5		5	14¼	14¼	14¼	
2⅝	1	InstInvTr				102	1	1	1	
32¾	13⅝	Integon	.48	1.9	10	101	26⅝	25	25	—1⅛
21⅞	16¾	IlcpSe	1.92a	11.		34	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
42¾	34	Interco	2.40	6.3	6	14	38⅛	38¼	38¼	— ⅛
32¼	24⅝	IntDiv	8.11e		5	9	32	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
29½	21⅛	Intrlk	2.20	9.1	4	40	24⅛	24	24¼	— ⅛
14⅞	10¼	IntAlum	.60	4.8	6	22	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
80	61⅛	IBM s	3.44	5.5	12	3422	62⅝	62	62	— ⅞
25⅝	18¼	IntFlav	.80	4.2	12	359	19½	19	19¼	+ ¼
45½	32	IntHarv	2.50	6.7	4	267	37⅝	37	37½	+ ¾
61½	34	IntMin	3	5.4	8	848	56⅝	55⅛	55⅝	+ ½
23⅞	17	IntMult	1.20	6.9	6	7	17¾	17⅝	17⅜	— ⅛
47⅜	35¾	IntPapr	2.20	6.0	4	764	37⅝	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅛
28⅝	8⅛	IntRectf	.32	1.5	8	24	21⅜	21	21	— ⅜
30⅞	24⅛	IntTT	2.20	8.8	5	2015	25⅝	25	25⅛	— ⅜
51	41	IntTT pfJ	4	9.4		13	42½	42¼	42½	+ ½
50	40	IntTT pfK	4	9.7		763	41½	41¼	41¼	— ¼
56½	46¼	IntTT pfO	5	11.		2	47	47	47	—1
38¼	30⅝	IntTT pf	2.25	7.1		15	31⅝	31½	31½	
53¼	43	IntTT pf	4.50	10.		12	44½	44	44	— ⅛
21⅞	15	Intrace	1.40	7.8	4	4	18	18	18	— ⅛
40	27⅝	IntpGp	1.40b	5.4	6	5	29¾	29¾	29¾	
15⅝	13⅛	IntstPw	1.50	11.	7	6	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
23¼	18½	InPw pf	2.28	12.		z430	19	19	19	— ½
26⅝	17⅝	IowaBf	s.52	2.5	6	133	20⅞	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	12¾	IowaEl	1.60	12.	6	27	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
21⅝	17¼	IowIlG	2	11.	6	23	17½	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	19⅝	IowaPS	2.04	10.	6	19	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	
26	21½	IowaRs	2.52	12.	6	54	22	21¾	21¾	— ¼
6⅝	4⅝	IpcoHp	.12	2.1	18	54	6	5¾	5¾	— ¼
38½	28½	IrvgBk	2.44	7.5	4	49	33	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅜
34	16¼	ItekCp			13	145	25¼	24½	24¾	— ⅝
28½	4	ItelCp	.36i			882	4¼	4	4	
14⅝	4¼	Itel pf	.72k			150	4⅜	d 4⅛	4¼	— ⅛
		—J—J—J—								
27½	19½	JmesF	1.40	6.1	9	12	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
11⅝	7¾	Jmsw	.08b	.9	4	9	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
19¾	14¼	Jantzn	1	5.6	8	20	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
12⅛	8⅛	JapnF	1.53e	17.		102	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
38	29	JeffPilt	1.20	4.0	7	65	30⅛	30	30	— ¼
64⅝	59	JerC pf	8.12	14.		z50	60	60	60	
82½	58	JerC pf	8	14.		z50	59¼	59¼	59¼	— ¼
107	82½	JerC pf	11	13.		z30	82½	d82	82	— ½
22½	15⅞	JerC pf	2.18	14.		16	16¼	d15¾	15⅞	— ⅛
27	19	JewelC	1.68	7.3	6	116	23⅞	23¼	23⅞	+ ⅜
6⅞	2⅞	Jewelcor			9	45	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅜
27⅝	21⅞	JimMan	1.92	8.2	5	247	23½	23¼	23½	+ ¼
64⅝	54⅛	JnMn pf	5.40	9.7		3	55¾	55⅝	55¾	+ ¼
78¾	64¾	JohnJn	2	2.9	15	392	70⅝	69⅛	69¼	— ⅝
9½	6	JohnEF			17	17	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
31⅞	22	JohnCn	1.10	4.3	7	62	26⅝	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
16¼	9	JonLon	.60	6.2	8	48	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+ ¼
48	38½	JonLoupl	5	13.		z100	39	39	39	
34¾	27¾	Jorgen	1.50	5.2	5	44	29	29	29	— ⅛
21½	16¾	Jostens	1	5.3	8	24	19⅛	18¾	19	
36	26⅝	JoyMfg	1.72	6.0	7	270	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅛
		—K—K—K—								
64½	36⅝	KLM	3.49e	9.1		18	39	37¾	38¼	— ⅛
28⅝	22¼	K mart	.84	3.5	8	1572	23¾	23⅝	23¾	— ⅛
22⅛	16⅝	KaisrAl	1.20	6.3	4	608	19¼	18⅞	19⅛	
29⅝	19⅛	KaisCe	1.40	6.7	4	94	21	20⅞	20¾	— ⅛
23⅞	16⅝	KaiC pf	1.37	7.7		4	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	
46	17⅝	KaisrSt	1.50	4.0		282	37⅞	37	37⅝	— ⅛
9¼	6½	KaneMil	.28	3.4	5	45	8⅛	8	8⅛	
20¼	12½	Kaneb	.80	4.4	9	698	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅜
27¼	22½	KCtyPL	2.46	11.	7	54	23⅝	23	23¼	+ ⅛
50	44	KCPL pf	4.50	11.		z100	41¼	d41¼	41¼	—2⅝
23¾	18⅝	KCPL pf	2.20	12.		1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
24⅝	19⅝	KCPL pf	2.33	12.		2	19½	19½	19½	
33¼	17½	KCSoin	1.10	4.3	5	23	25⅞	25½	25⅞	+ ⅛
19¾	15	KanGE	1.90	12.	9	191	16⅝	15⅞	16½	+ ⅜
23⅝	17¼	KanNb	1.48	8.2	7	9	18¼	18	18	+ ⅛
21	15½	KanPLt	1.96	12.	6	129	17	16⅞	17	
11¼	5¾	KatyInd			3	33	8⅛	8	8	
28⅞	16¾	Katy pf	1.46	6.6		12	22⅛	21¾	22	+ ⅛
13⅞	5⅞	KaufBr	.24	2.8	7	232	8¾	8⅝	8½	
17	13¼	Kauf pf	1.50	11		5	13¼	d13	13¼	
20⅝	12⅞	Keene	.40	3.3	5	39	18	17¾	18	+ ½
16⅞	6¾	Keller	.30	3.2	7	23	9⅝	9½	9½	+ ⅛
21⅝	17	Kellogg	1.32	7.1	9	76	19¼	18⅞	18½	— ⅝
14⅞	8⅝	Kellwd	.80	8.9	12	17	9	8⅞	9	
31⅝	10	KenilRty	.20e		7273	14	27¼	26¾	27¼	+ ⅜
47⅞	29⅝	Kenmtl	1.32	2.9	8	41	46	45½	46	+1
30⅝	19	Kennct	1.20	4.8	10	225	25½	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
21⅞	17¾	KyUtil	2.04	11.	6	31	18¾	18⅛	18¼	— ⅛
14⅞	8¾	KerrGls	.44	4.6	5	97	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ¼
19½	15½	KerrG pf	1.70	9.9		44	17⅛	16¼	17⅛	+1
66½	42⅝	KerrM	1.55	2.7	9	323	58⅞	57¾	58⅛	+ ⅝
17½	9	KeysCon				9	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
25¼	17	KeysInt	s.48	2.1	13	76	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+ ⅛
39¾	27⅝	KiddeW	1.60	4.6	5	20	35	34⅝	35	+ ⅝
51¼	42¼	Kidde pfC	4	9.0		2	44½	44½	44½	+ ⅛
48½	39⅝	KimbCl	2.88	7.1	6	524	45¼	40	40½	— ½
14½	11⅛	KingDSt	.90	6.9	6	18	13	12⅞	13	— ⅛
24	15⅝	Kirsch	1.32	7.9	5	10	17⅛	16¾	16¾	— ¼
26½	20⅝	KnigtRd	.70	2.9	9	271	24	23⅝	23⅞	— ⅛
27¾	14½	Koehrin	1.10	5.2	5	36	21⅜	21	21¼	— ¼
36½	27⅛	Koeh pf	2.75	8.9		6	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ½
33¾	19⅞	Kollmr	.64	2.2	8	58	29	29	29	
27⅝	17⅝	Koppers	1.40	6.0	7	23	23¼	23	23¼	+ ¼
50½	43	Kraft	3.20	7.1	6	121	45¾	44⅝	44⅝	
13½	7½	Kraehr				9	8⅛	8	8	
27	18	Kroger	s1.36	7.5	5	115	18½	18¼	18⅛	+ ⅛
16¼	9½	Kuhlm	.80a	8.1	5	9	10	9⅝	9⅝	
15	9	Kysor	.88	7.9	3	29	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
		—L—L—L—								
11¾	5⅝	LFE	.06r	.7	9	33	9⅝	9½	9⅛	— ⅛
18	14¼	LITCO	1	5.6	8	13	u18⅛	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
10⅞	6⅞	LTV			2	379	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
10¼	6½	LTV pf I				12	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
30⅞	21¾	LTV pf	2.60	11		52	24	23⅝	23⅞	+ ⅛
12¼	8¼	LQuint	1.08i	12	12	33	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
23⅝	17¾	LacGas	1.86	9.6	5	10	19½	19¼	19⅜	— ⅛
19½	14¾	LamaSe	s.80	4.8	5	35	16¾	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
22½	11⅝	LaneBry	1	7.5	7	86	13½	12⅞	13¼	+ ⅛
42¼	24½	Lanier	.50	1.3	14	104	39⅝	39	39¼	+ ⅜
15	9⅝	LawtCh	.60	5.8	11	97	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
23⅞	15¼	LearSg	1.04	5.5	5	255	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ¼
24½	18¾	LeaTr	s1.20	5.7	6	6	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
25	19⅝	LeeEnt	.72	3.6	10	5	20⅜	20¼	20¼	
31¼	19¼	Leascno	1.16	4.6	6	98	25	23¾	25	+1½
15⅝	10	LegPlat	n.48	4.5	5	18	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
2⅞	1⅛	LehValInd			10	218	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
13	9¼	Lehmn	1.33e	12.		132	11¼	11	11⅛	
23⅞	13	Lennar	s.08i	.5	6	192	15¼	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
30	23⅛	Lenox	1.30	5.4	7	23	24½	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛
9	6⅝	LesFay	.48	7.1	4	6	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
21¼	14⅝	LevFdC				3	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
69	37¼	LeviStr	2.20	3.7	7	304	61¼	59⅞	59⅞	—1⅜
27¼	17⅛	LevitzF	.60	2.8	5	99	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	+ ⅜
28⅞	23	LOF	2.20a	8.9	5	63	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	+ ⅛
57⅞	47¾	LOF pf	4.75	9.9		2	48¼	48	48	+ ¼
21½	14	LibtyCo	s.40	3.9	6	14	15¾	15½	15½	— ¼
3¾	2	LibrtyLn			26	9	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
13⅛	8	LibtL pf				1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
23½	13⅝	Lifemk	s.48	2.7	9	35	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅜
41¾	29⅞	Liggett	2.50	6.8	6	204	36⅞	36	36⅛	— ⅛
82	71¼	Liggt pf	7	9.7		z40	72⅛	72	72	— ⅛
61⅞	42½	LillyEli	2.10	3.5	13	659	60⅞	59⅝	59⅞	— ⅛
48	34½	LincNt	2.80	6.9	6	81	40⅝	40½	40⅝	— ⅜
8⅝	3⅞	Lionel	.16	2.3	9	132	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
35½	17¾	Litton	1b	3.1	7	789	33¼	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅝
72¼	44	Litton pf	3	4.6		1	65	65	65	+2
20½	17¾	Litton pf	2	11.		9	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ¼
30	18⅛	Lockhd			11	545	25	24¼	24⅞	— ⅛
45	20⅝	Loctite	.52	1.4	14	261	39	37⅝	38	— ½
69⅝	37¼	Loews	1.20	2.1	4	19	58⅞	58⅛	58⅛	— ⅝
18⅛	9⅝	LomFn	1	7.1	7	61	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅜
21	14½	LomMt	2.20e	12.	8	33	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
26⅞	16⅝	LnStar	1.40	6.1	4	120	23	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
18¼	13¾	LILCo	1.78	13.	6	630	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
⅛	1-32	LILCo rt				15600	1-16	1-32	3-64	
85	70⅛	LIL pfK	8.30	12.		z100	70	d70	70	—1
95¼	89	LIL pfS	9.80	11.		13	90½	89½	90½	+1½
25¼	19	LIL pfP	2.43	12.		8	19¾	19¾	19¾	
26¼	20¾	LIL pfO	2.47	11.		15	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅜
33	25¾	LongDr	.76	2.8	11	28	26⅞	26⅝	26¾	
39¾	24¼	LoralCp	1	2.7	11	20	36⅝	36¼	36⅝	+ ⅜
55½	20	LaLand	1.48	3.2	12	914	47¾	46¼	46¼	—1
26⅝	16⅞	LaPac	.60b	3.0	5	249	20¼	20⅛	20¼	— ⅛
22⅝	17⅝	LouvGs	2.06	11	8	56	18¾	18⅝	18¾	
17¼	9⅛	Lowenst	.30	3.1	20	16	9¾	9¾	9¾	
53½	39¾	Lubrzl	1.60	3.1	12	312	u53⅝	52¼	52¼	—1¼
17¾	13⅞	LuckyS	1	6.6	8	164	15¼	14⅞	15¼	+ ⅛
18⅞	8⅞	Ludlow	.70	5.5	10	77	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅜
16¾	13	Lukens	.96	7.5	9	46	13	d12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
22⅝	11⅝	LynCSys	.40	2.2	12	22	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅜
		—M—M—M—								
30⅞	19¾	MACOM	s.24	.8	19	107	28⅞	28	28½	+ ⅛
55½	36⅛	MCA	1.50	3.0	9	200	51	50	50½	— ⅛
15⅝	8¾	MEI	.40	3.3	6	48	12	11⅞	12	
38⅝	18	MGIC	1	3.8	8	577	27	26	26½	— ⅝
18⅝	14⅝	MacAF	1	5.8	6	4	17¼	17⅛	17¼	+ ⅛
11⅛	7⅝	MacDn	.40	4.7	6	33	8½	8⅛	8½	+ ¼
13¼	7½	Macke	.52	6.0	5	30	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
21⅝	8⅝	Macmill	.72	4.0	10	342	18¼	18	18	
47¼	32	Macy	1.85	4.3	6	16	43	43	43	
49	41½	Macy pf	4.25	10.		z30	41½	41½	41½	

(Continued on Page 12)



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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Nov. 13

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 11)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Prev Quot.
18⅛	12¾	MdsFd	1.25e	7.8		59	16	15⅞	16	+	⅛	
11⅝	7⅛	MosicCT	.60	8.0	4	102	7½	7¾	7½	+	⅛	
32	26⅝	MolexH	1.12	4.1	9	48	27¾	27¼	27¼	—	¼	
19⅜	17½	MotAsh	n		8	233	u19⅜	19½	19½	—	⅛	
11½	5⅜	Monfin	.20b	5.0	3	38	6⅛	5⅞	6	+	⅛	
10¼	5¾	MonhLF	.20	5.1	8	41	6	5¾	5⅞			
37¾	25⅞	MrtnFan	2.28	7.3	5	101	31¾	30⅝	31⅛	+	⅛	
37⅜	26½	MAPCO	1.40	4.7	8	159	30⅝	29⅝	30	—	½	
44½	24⅜	MarMf	s .80	2.0	9	613	41	39⅝	40½	+	⅜	
47¼	34⅜	MarOil	s1.60	3.5	8	866	46¼	45⅞	46¼	+	1¼	
20⅜	13½	MarMid	.80	4.6	6	74	17½	17¼	17⅜			
15⅜	11⅜	MarionL	.64	5.1	16	45	12⅝	12⅜	12½			
14⅜	9⅞	MarkCtl	.36	2.9	10	6	12¼	12½	12⅜	—	⅛	
16⅜	12½	Mark pf	1.20	8.6		12	14	13⅜	14			
20¾	19	Marley	1	4.8	6	54	21⅛	20⅝	20⅞	+	⅛	
18⅛	10¾	Marriot	.20	1.3	9	591	16	15⅜	15¾			
72¼	57⅜	MrshM	3.28	4.8	11	102	66½	65¾	66	—	½	
25⅜	15½	MrshF	1.24	7.1	8	110	17¾	17⅜	17½	—	⅛	
40⅜	26⅛	MartM	2	5.4	5	234	37	36¾	36¾	+	⅛	
23⅞	9	MaryK	.60	.3	10	42	23⅛	22½	22⅝	-	⅛	
31⅞	17⅜	Md Cup	.56	2.6	8	70	22¼	21¾	21⅞	+	⅛	
27¼	18½	Masco	.60	2.6	8	199	23⅜	22¾	22¾			
30⅜	17⅜	Masnstr	1.20	4.8	7	65	26¼	25¾	25¾	—	⅜	
14¼	10½	MasM	1.37e	13.	8	50	11	10⅜	10⅜	+	¼	
13⅜	8	MassyF	s			110	9	8¾	8¾	—	¼	
17½	14	MasCo	1.72	12.		37	14⅞	14	14½			
11⅛	9	MasInc	1.12	11.		12	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—	⅛	
10⅜	6⅜	Mattel	.30	4.1	6	465	7½	7⅛	7⅜	—	⅛	
7⅜	3½	Mattel	wt			176	5⅛	4⅞	5	—	⅛	
23⅝	21⅛	Matlfl	pf2.50	12.		42	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+	⅛	
27⅜	22⅜	MayDS	1.40	5.9	6	437	24	23⅝	23¾	—	⅛	
25⅛	18½	MayerO	1	4.8	7	6	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	+	⅜	
5	3⅛	MaysJW			3	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+	⅛	
28¾	22½	Maytg	1.80a	7.1	8	28	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	—	⅜	
24¾	15⅞	McDrm	1.20	5.7	14	279	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	—	⅜	
30¼	22½	McDr	pf2.20	9.2		27	24⅜	24	24	—	¼	
39⅝	23⅝	McDr	pf2.60	11.		16	24⅛	23¾	24¼	+	⅜	
51⅞	39¼	McDnld	.56	1.4	9	817	42¼	41¾	41½	—	⅜	
36¼	20	McDnlD	.75	2.6	6	797	28¾	28⅛	28¼	+	⅛	
32¼	23⅜	McDonh	1.32	5.3	5	1	24¾	24¾	24¾			
31⅜	22½	McGEd	1.80	7.0	6	73	25⅝	25¾	25¾	+	⅜	
34	20⅜	McGrH	1.28	5.2	8	90	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	—	½	
64⅜	19¼	McIntyr	g		z8130	43	41½	41½	41½	—	⅜	
16½	12	McLean	.64	5.2	13	35	12⅜	12¼	12¾	+	⅛	
7¾	7⅜	McLout			3	28	7⅜	7¾	7¾	+	⅛	
46⅞	9¾	McMrO	.10	z290		287	46⅝	45⅝	46⅛	—	⅛	
20½	18	McNeil	.80	5.1		8	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+	⅛	
29¼	22¾	McDnl	1.80	7.4	4	58	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜			
48½	27⅜	Measrx	.50	1.4	17	66	31¾	31	31¾	+	⅜	
56⅜	26½	Medtrn	.60	1.1	16	130	55	53¾	55	+	1½	
31½	24⅝	Melville	1.40	5.2	7	93	27	26⅝	26⅞	+	⅛	
39	17⅜	Memorex			4	166	23¼	22¾	23⅜	—	⅜	
41	33⅛	MercSt	1a	2.5	6	20	40	39	39¾	+	¼	
29¼	22½	MerTx	s1.20	5.2	6	435	23½	23⅜	23⅝	+	⅛	
71⅜	56¼	Merck	1.90	2.8	14	312	68¼	67½	67⅝	—	⅜	
35⅝	26⅛	Meridth	1.20	3.8	6	8	31⅞	31¼	31½	+	½	
21⅞	15¾	MerrLy	.40	1.7	9	765	23½	23	23⅛	—	⅛	
75¼	26⅛	MesaPet	.12	2.1e		528	70⅝	69⅝	69⅝	+	⅛	
41¾	34¾	MesaPet	wi			1420	u41⅜	41¼	41½	+	⅛	
32	27¼	MesaRay	wi			1706	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+	⅜	
18¼	14⅛	Mesab	1.49e	9.2	12	48	16¼	16	16¼	+	¼	
21¾	15¼	Mesta	.451			4	16¼	16	16¼	+	¼	
27⅞	14½	MGM s	.60b	3.4	9	225	18	17⅞	17¾	—	⅜	
73	45	Metrm	2.80	4.3	8	21	64¾	64¼	64¾	+	½	
81	50	MfE	pfG7.68	15.		z30	52½	52½	52½	+	2½	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Prev Quot.
24½	19¾	MhCn	pf2.05	11.		4	19½	d19½	19½	—	½	
15⅝	12½	MchGs	1.30b	9.6	10	1	13½	13½	13½			
28¼	24½	MhWl	pf2.67	10.		13	25½	25½	25½			
25⅜	21¼	MhWl	pf2.12	9.8		1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	—	⅛	
22⅝	16½	MdCTel	1.68	9.4	6	53	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞			
27½	21¼	MdCT	pf2.06	9.0		2	23	23	23	+	¼	
16⅛	12⅜	MdSU	1.52	12.	5	400	13¼	13	13	—	⅛	
4½	1¾	MdlndM				244	2¾	2¾	2¾	+	⅛	
27½	14¾	MidRes	1.20	5.3	7	98	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	—	⅛	
29½	17½	MillerW	.90	4.7	7	314	19⅛	18⅞	19	+	⅛	
35⅝	19⅛	MillBrd	1	3.9	6	559	26⅛	25¾	25¾	+	⅛	
22¾	11⅞	MilRoy	.40	2.1	12	4	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝			
25⅛	19	MinnGa	1.94	9.1	5	5	21¼	21¼	21¼	+	⅜	
66	48⅜	MMM	2.40	4.8	9	1101	50⅛	49	49⅝	—	¼	
21⅛	18⅛	MinPL	1.94	10.	5	72	18⅝	18⅛	18½	+	⅛	
15¼	9⅞	MirroCp	.56	7.1	8	x79	13⅞	13½	13½	—	⅛	
28⅛	26	Mislns	s			7	85	28¼	27⅞			
55⅛	45½	MPocC	3	6.4	4	185	47⅜	47⅛	47⅛	—	⅛	
13½	10⅛	MoPSv	1b	8.7	7	x8	11¼	11¼	11½	+	⅜	
23½	20¾	MoPS	pf2.44	12.		x6	20⅛	d19⅜	19⅜	—	¼	
1	34⅛	Mobil	s	3	6.8	6	1844	35¾	49½	49¾	—	1½
2⅜	1¼	MobileH				10	14	2⅛	2	2⅛	+	⅛
16¼	11⅞	MdMer	.20	1.4	7	44	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	+	⅛	
14½	7⅞	Mohasco	.90	11.	8	151	8½	8¼	8¼	—	⅛	
14⅝	7¼	MohkDta			9	139	11¼	11⅛	11¼	—	⅛	
15⅜	11⅜	MohkR	1.20	11.		10	11½	11⅜	11⅜			
18⅝	14½	Monrh	s1.28a	6.8	4	x5	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝	—	⅜	
49⅝	19½	Monogr	.65a	1.7	6	48	40	38½	38½	—	1¼	
62	45	Monsan	3.40	5.8	6	277	59	58	58⅛	—	½	
19⅜	14	MntDU	1.80	10.	7	28	18¼	17⅞	18			
24⅜	19¼	MonPw	2.04	10.	8	298	19⅜	19⅛	19½	+	⅛	
28⅝	16½	MonSt	1.80a	11.		50	17¼	16⅝	16⅝	—	¼	
9¼	7¼	MONY	.92a	12.	9	29	7¾	7¾	7¾	+	⅛	
37½	27	MoorM	1.12	3.3	5	167	34⅛	33⅞	33⅞			
54⅜	43¾	Morgan	2.50	5.4	6	160	46¾	45¾	46	—	½	
35⅜	18⅛	MorKn	1.50	5.0	5	x187	30¼	29⅞	30			
19	13½	MorseSh	.66	4.7	5	121	14¼	13⅝	14	+	⅛	
8⅞	5⅛	MtgTrAm				3	34	6¼	6¼	—	⅛	
34⅛	25¾	Motorl	1.40	4.7	8	122	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝	—	¼	
35½	26	Motrola	1.20	3.4	19	262	49⅞	49	49⅛	—	½	
35½	24½	MtFuel	2.28	8.8	10	190	28⅞	27⅞	27⅞	—	⅜	
26⅜	23	MtSTel	2.22	9.7	7	20	23⅜	23½	23⅜	+	⅜	
14¾	6½	Munford		14.2	5	19	7¼	7¼	7¼	—	⅛	
8¼	4½	Munfd	pf.40	8.4		2	4¾	4¾	4¾	—	⅛	
17½	12½	Munsng	1.20	9.8	15	27	13⅜	13	13⅜	+	½	
15⅜	11⅜	MurphC	1.28	9.6	11	19	13½	13⅛	13⅜	+	⅛	
79½	40	MurpOil	1	1.2	12	86	u80⅝	80	80⅝	+	1⅛	
21⅜	14	MurryO	1	5.6	6	31	18⅛	18	18	+	⅛	
14⅜	11⅛	MutOm	1.32	11.		25	12	11¾	12	+	⅛	
1.4⅜	9½	Myerst	.50	4.3	7	78	11¾	11½	11¾	+	⅛	
				N—N—N								
22½	12¾	NCH	.44	3.6	8	41	18	17¾	17¾	+	⅜	
16⅜	11⅛	NCH	n .44	4.9	5	618	13⅜	12⅜	13	+	⅛	
81½	56⅛	NCR	1.60	2.7	7	1811	60¾	57⅝	58¼	—	2⅛	
30½	18	NLInd	1.20	4.1	10	708	29⅜	29	29¼	—	⅛	
37	19	NLT	1.12	4.8	6	402	24¼	23⅜	23½	—	⅜	
11½	8⅛	NVF	s		5	155	9⅛	9	9⅛	+	⅛	
26⅜	20⅜	Nabisco	1.62	7.8	7	144	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	—	⅛	
35⅝	25½	Nalco	1.36	4.4	18	54	30	29¾	29¾			
35⅜	25⅜	Namkn	1.20	5.4	18	29	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	+	⅛	
50	28⅜	NatAirl	.50	1.1		26	47	46⅞	46⅞			
25⅜	14½	NatCan	.72	3.5	5	221	20¼	20⅛	20¼			
45⅛	26½	NCan	pf1.50	4.2		9	36	36	36	+	¼	
15¼	9	NtCtyL	.60	5.3	7	25	11½	11¼	11⅜	—	⅛	
35⅝	27½	NtDstr	2	6.2	5	23	32¼	32¼	32¼	+	¼	
36⅜	18¼	NatDist	1.80	7.1	6	670	25½	25	25½	+	¼	

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74	67	NDist	pf4.25	6.5		z100	65⅝	d65⅝	65⅝	—	1¼	
31	25⅛	NatFG	2.54	9.5	5	37	27	26½	26¾	+	⅛	
26	20⅜	NFG	pf 2.30	11.		2	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+	½	
24¾	15½	NatGyp	1.48	8.1	4	132	18⅛	18⅛	18¼			
3⅜	1⅜	NatHom			17	33	2	1⅞	2			
19	7⅜	NtLibl	n .28	1.7	10	41	16⅛	16½	16½			
24⅜	16¼	NMdCr	s.60	2.9	9	105	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	—	⅛	
21¾	12½	NMedE	s.60	3.0	10	417	20⅝	19½	19¾			
18⅛	11¼	NMineSv	.56	5.0	20	67	11½	11¼	11¼			
19⅜	12⅜	NtPrest	1.52	8.8	8	54	17	16⅞	17	+	⅛	
34½	18½	NtSemic			11	1128	31⅛	30⅝	31¼	+	⅛	
17⅜	13¼	NStand	1.24	9.2	5	11	13⅜	13⅜	13½	—	⅜	
25½	22½	NatStl	2.60	8.9	4	38	29⅜	29⅛	29¼			
5¼	3⅝	NatTea			6	3	4⅜	4¼	4⅛	+	⅛	
31¾	26⅛	Nationn	s1.10	3.7	6	783	30⅛	29¾	30⅛	—	⅛	
22¾	19⅜	NevPw	s2.12	9.7	8	41	22⅛	21⅝	21⅞			
17⅜	12½	NevPf	pf1.40	12.		z60	13¾	13¾	13¾	—	1	
22¾	18¼	NevPf	pf2.30	12.		z430	19½	d18½	19½	+	½	
19⅜	16¼	NevPf	pf1.95	12.		2	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	+	⅜	
23⅜	19¾	NEngEl	2.24	11.	6	80	20¾	20	20	—	⅛	
14⅜	12¾	NEnGE	1.40	11.	5	20	14¼	14	14¼			
34	17½	NEnucl	s.24	1.2	17	109	23¾	22¾	22½	—	½	
30	25	NEnP	pf2.75	11.		22	25¾	25¾	25½			
36⅛	31	NEngT	3.16	10.	7	7	31⅞	31½	31½	+	⅛	
18⅛	15	NYSEG	1.76	12.	6	107	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛			
23½	18	NYS	pf 2.12	11.		1	18½	18½	18½			
3⅜	2⅛	Newcrp			17	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	—	⅛	
10½	7½	Newell	n .70	8.8	4	17	8⅝	8	8	+	⅛	
46¾	22⅝	Newhall	.80	2.1	8	67	39	37¾	39	+	1¼	
10⅜	7⅜	Newmt	1.30a	4.7	5	200	28⅜	27⅝	27½	—	⅛	
102⅜	67½	Nicor	pf4.50	5.2		6	86	86	86	+	1	
17⅜	7⅝	Newpr	s .20	1.3	12	117	16¼	15¾	15⅝	—	¼	
15⅜	12¼	NiaMP	1.44	11.	6	156	12⅜	12¼	12⅜			
36	28½	NiaMpf	3.40	12.		z30	29½	29½	29½	+	1	
37	30½	NiaMpf	3.40	12.		z170	30⅝	d30⅛	30¼	—	⅜	
106½	95⅜	NiMpf	10.60	11.		z50	95½	95½	95½	—	1¼	
78¼	60	NiaMpf	7.72	13.		z190	61½		61½	+	½	
14¾	9¾	NiagSh	1.21e	9.2		7	13⅛		13⅛	+	⅛	
35¼	26½	NICOR	2.52	8.4	6	202	30⅜	29⅝	30	+	½	
28⅝	21⅝	NorfWn	1.92	8.1	4	136	23⅜	23¼	23¼			
25¼	17¾	Norlin	1.60	8.7	4	21	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+	⅛	
28⅞	18⅜	Norris	1.40	6.8	5	24	20¼	20½	20½	—	¼	
38½	14⅜	NACoal	.64	2.9	8	90	31¾	31½	31½	+	1⅛	
5¼	2⅜	NoAmHo				51	3	3	3			
32	24¼	NoAPhi	1.70	6.2	4	16	27½	27¼	27½	—	⅛	
10¼	8⅝	NoestUt	1.10	12.	7	217	9½	9¼	9¼			
21⅞	11½	NCalSL	.70	4.6	4	21	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+	⅛	
16⅞	13⅜	NIndPS	1.80	11.	7	529	13¾	13¾	13¾			
53	32¼	NorNGs	3	5.9	7	325	51½	49¾	51¼	+	1¾	
25⅜	21⅝	NoStPw	2.68	11.	6	91	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝			
40¼	33	NSPw	pfA.44	11.		z100	33	33	33			
53	43	NSPw	pf4.56	11.		z50	42	d42	42	—	1	
91	75	NSPw	pf7.84	9.9		z50	79	79	79	+	1½	
102	79	NSPw	pf8.80	12.		z290	74½	d74½	74½	—	2¼	
82½	64	NSPw	pf 7	11.		z200	66	66	66	+	2	
44½	29¼	NorTel	g.80			486	40¼	40¼	40¼	—	1¼	
8⅝	4⅜	Nthgate	g			43	7½	7½	7⅝	—	⅛	
40⅝	27¾	Nortrp	1.80	5.1	5	154	35⅜	34⅝	35	—	⅜	
28⅜	22¼	NwstNG	2.12	8.8	5	57	24⅛	24	24⅛	—	⅛	
26¼	17	NwstBcp	1.32	5.1	6	116	26		25⅝			
26¼	17	NwstEnr	s1.30	4.8	6	483	u26⅜	26	26⅜	+	⅜	
37⅜	24⅝	NwInd	2.05	6.3	6	220	34¼	33⅝	33½	—	⅛	
26¼	21¼	NwIPpf	2.36	11.		1	21¼	21¼	21½	—	⅛	
11⅞	8⅝	NwMLf	1a	11.	9	44	9¼	9	9⅛	+	⅛	
32¼	24¼	NwStW	1.80	7.2	5	25	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	+	⅛	
34⅝	22	Norton	1.60	5.2	6	104	30½	29⅞	30½	+	1	
18½	14¼	NorStm	1.04b	7.0	7	956	15	14¾	14⅞	—	⅛	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Prev Quot.
41	32½	NortSt	pf1.60	4.8		3	33¾	33½	33½	+	1	
25¼	25½	Nucor	s .36	1.2	5	149	31¼	30¾	31¼	+	⅜	
				O—O—O								
62	17⅜	OKC	1.20	2.9	6	162	43	41½	42	—	¼	
33⅜	14⅜	OakInd	.40	1.4	12	226	30	29	29½	+	⅛	
27¾	14⅜	OccPet	1.25	4.9	5	2260	26	25⅝	25½	—	⅛	
12¾	4¾	OccPet	wt			148	11¼	10½	10⅝	—	⅛	
43	26¾	OccIP	pf2.16	6.3		1	41	41	41	+	¼	
87	48½	OccIP	pf3.60	4.3		1	83⅝	82¾	82¾	+	⅝	
55	48¼	OccIP	pf 4	5.0		6	80½	80½	80½	—	½	
24½	20⅛	OccIP	pf2.50	12.		7	20⅜	20½	20½	—	⅛	
26¼	17	OccIP	pf2.12	12.		3	17¼	17¼	17¼	—	⅛	
22¼	18¼	OccIP	pf2.38	12.		1	18¾	18¾	18¾	+	⅛	
48	27¼	Ogden	2	6.5	5	16	32¼	31⅞	31⅞	—	¼	
17¼	14	OhioEd	1.76	12.	12	285	15¼	15	15¼	+	⅛	
73⅛	61⅜	OhEd	pf7.24	11.		z100	64	64	64	—	1	
75⅛	55¼	OhEd	pf7.36	12.		z400	63½	63½	63½	+	3½	
77½	64⅝	OhP	pfB7.60	11.		z10	68½	68½	68½	+	2¼	
128	103	OhP	pfA 14	13.		z350	106½	105	106½	+	2¼	
119½	103½	OhP	pfF 14	12.		z300	105	105	105			
17⅜	13½	OkloGE	1.60	11.	11	880	14¼	13¾	14¼	+	⅜	
24⅜	18	OklaNG	1.80	8.9	7	19	20¼	20¼	20¼	+	⅛	
25	15⅜	Olin	1	5.8	6	98	17¼	17¼	17⅛	—	⅛	
23½	24½	Omark	1.44	4.9	4	29	29¼	28¾	29¼	+	⅜	
26¼	17⅜	Oneida	1	4.8	5	74	21	21	21			
13¼	9½	Opelika	.84	7.9	4	4	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	+	⅛	
15⅝	12½	OranRk	1.56	12.	6	32	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+	¼	
9	5½	Orange	.20	2.3	5	42	6	5¾	6	+	⅛	
13⅜	7⅜	OrionC	.20	2.9	7	106	10⅜	10½	10½			
19⅜	10⅝	OutMor	1.22e	11.	5	721	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	—	⅛	
25½	17¼	OutletCo	1	5.2	6	8	19¼	19¼	19¼	—	¼	
18⅜	13½	OvernDr	.84	5.5	5	5	15¼	15¼	15¼			
25½	16	OwnsTr	1.24	5.2	5	8	24¼	23⅝	23⅝	—	⅜	
35	20¼	OverSh	.50b	1.6	6	63	32	30¾	30¾	—	⅜	
31	24½	OwenC	1.20	4.8	7	52	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	—	⅛	
22⅜	17⅛	OwenIl	1.26	6.4	4	527	19¼	18⅞	19	+	⅛	
68½	55	OwnIl	pf4.75	8.1		199	58⅝	58½	58½			
12¼	8⅝	Oxfrdin	.68	6.5	5	110	10½	10½	10½	+	⅛	
				P—P								
23½	15⅛	PHH	Gp .80	4.0	9	210	20	19¾	20			
12¾	7½	PNBM	1.08a	12.		78	9⅛		8⅝	—	⅛	
34⅛	23⅛	PPG	2	6.7	6	56	30¼	29¾	29¾	—	⅛	
25⅜	12⅝	PSA			3	29	20⅜	20	20	—	⅛	
12⅜	10⅝	PacAS	1.28	12.		59	11⅞	11	11	—	⅛	
25¼	21¼	PacGE	2.44	11.	6	514	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	+	⅛	
23⅜	19⅛	PacLit	2.24	11.	5	141	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	—	⅛	
53⅜	40¾	PacLm	2.40	5.4	12	9	44½	44⅛	44½	—	¼	
20	17	PNewTel	1.64	9.6	6	17	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+	⅛	
22⅜	17	PacPw	1.92	11.	8	194	18	17	18	+	⅛	
15½	12	PacTT	1.40	11.	7	78	12¾	12¼	12¼			
22¾	18	PacTin	1	5.7	6	16	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+	⅛	
11¼	7½	PaineWe	.44	4.9	4	39	9¼	9	9	—	⅛	
15½	12¾	PalW	pf1.30	10.		16	12⅝	12½	12½			
19⅜	14⅜	PalmBc	1.20	8.1	3	38	14⅝	14¼	14¼	—	⅜	
4¾	3	Pamida	.06i			22	3¼	3¼	3¼	—	⅛	
5	5½	PanAm			5	222	3	3	3			
55¼	31⅝	PanCE	2.10	5.9	6	481	35⅝	35¼	35

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Nov. 13

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
	9⅝	AAR	.44	4.0	6	2	11⅛	11	11	—⅛
	3⅛	AAV	.20	4.2	6	3	4⅞	4¾	4¾	—⅛
	7¼	APS	.44	5.8	5	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
	6⅛	AVC			3	82	7	6¾	7	+⅛
	3⅞	AZL			10	23	6	5¾	5¾	—¼
	4¼	AZL pf	.48	10.		4	4⅞	4¾	4¾	—⅛
	1⅛	AcmePr				2	1⅛	d 1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
	10	AcmeU	.24	2.5	13	3	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+⅛
	8⅛	ActonCp	.30b	2.6	7	72	11⅝	11⅜	11½	
	13⅛	AdamR	s.12	.8	15	11	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+⅜
	14⅛	AdobeO	.20	.5	29	111	38⅝	38⅛	38⅜	+¼
	1⅛	AegisCp			8	69	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
	2⅝	Aeronca				15	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
	5⅛	AffiCap	.10e	1.2		3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
	16⅛	AffilPub	.80	3.3	8	4	24¼	24¼	24¼	+⅛
	5⅛	AfterSix	.32	5.8	7	3	5½	5½	5½	
	4⅛	AirExpr n			8	17	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
	4½	AlskAir	.30r	5.9	9	58	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
	3⅛	AlboW	.10e	3.2	2	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
	5	Alcolac	.18	1.8	9	25	10	9⅞	10	+½
	5½	Alphain	.10e	.7	11	8	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
	9⅝	Altamil	.32	2.3	4	4	14⅛	14	14	—⅛
	13-16	Altec			.44	7	⅞	13-16	⅞	+1-16
	⅝	Altec pf				1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
	12½	AlterFd	.50	2.0	8	20	25	25	25	+⅛
	16⅛	Amdhl	.40	2.0	11	281	21⅝	20⅞	20⅞	—1⅛
	6⅛	AmBilt	.12e	1.4	5	1	8½	8½	8½	
	7⅛	ABusPd	.44	4.2	6	6	10⅝	10½	10½	—⅛
	1⅛	AmCapCp				50	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
	8⅛	AContrl	.56	3.9	7	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
	1½	Aisroall s			2	303	u 1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+⅛
	6⅛	AMzeA	.48	4.4	7	47	11	10⅞	10⅞	+⅛
	6½	AMzeB	.48	4.5	7	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
	33⅛	AmMfs	2e	2.8	10	7	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	+⅛
	4½	AMdBld s			14	279	6⅛	5½	6⅛	+⅛
	8⅛	AMatin	.30	2.5	5	114	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	—⅛
	23⅝	AmPetf	2.50	7.4	7	19	34	34	34	+⅛
	⅞	AmPlan Cp			3	3	2	2	2	—⅛
	7½	APrecs	.40	4.6	6	7	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
	5⅛	AScIE				19	6	5⅞	5⅞	
	10⅛	AmSeat	.40	3.9		1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
	7⅛	AmTec	.64	8.8	4	6	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
	2½	Andrea	.32	7.1	9	5	4½	4⅜	4½	+⅛
	9⅛	AngloC	.20e	1.1	9	573	19⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+1
	6⅛	Anthony	.40	4.5	3	18	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	
	7½	ApiDta	.16	1.8	13	15	9	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
	1⅝	ApldDev			17	52	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
	16⅛	AqutCd	g.47			327	30⅞	30	30⅝	+⅛
	6⅛	ArrowA	.20	3.1	4	8	6⅝	6½	6½	—¼
	7⅛	Arundel	.10e	1.3	5	40	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
	12	Asamer	g.48			166	16½	15⅞	16	—⅛
	⅛	AskinSvc				10	3	3	3	
	⅝	Atco Ind				7	⅞	11-16	⅞	+1-16
	1⅞	AtlsCM	.08e	2.8	7	449	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
	3½	AtlasCp wt				17	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
	3⅛	Audiotr	.16	2.3	8	6	7⅛	7	7	—⅛
	16½	Augat s	.40	1.6	13	195	25⅝	24⅞	24⅞	
	1⅛	AutoTrn				65	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
	1⅞	AutmRod				11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	28⅛	AutoSw	1.20	3.1	10	7	38½	38⅛	38⅛	+½
	4⅛	AVEMC	.40	4.4	8	19	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
	16½	Avondl	1.20	7.1	14	7	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
		— B—B—B —								
	1	BRT				3	1	1	1	
	9	Badger	.80	7.6	5	5	10½	10½	10½	—⅛
	17¼	Baldor s	.20	1.1	11	23	17⅞	17⅜	17½	+⅛
	5⅝	BaldwS	.32a	4.4		4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
	15⅛	BanFd	1.67e	8.8		13	19	19	19	
	1⅛	Bangor wt				10	1½	1½	1½	
	7⅛	Banistr	g.30	2.6		33	11½	11⅜	11⅝	
	1⅛	Barclay				14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	3½	BarcoCa	.12	2.4	16	21	5	5	5	—⅛
	4⅛	BarnesE			11	15	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
	8⅛	Barnwl	.20	1.8		4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
	6	BarryR	s.16	2.2	8	43	8	7⅛	7⅜	—⅛
	3¼	BarthS			31	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
	2⅛	BaruchF			56	152	u 9⅛	9	9	+⅛
	15⅛	BnfStA	s.40	1.9	5	11	21	21	21	
	17	BnfStB	s.40	1.9	5	2	21	20⅞	20⅞	—⅛
	2½	BergEnt			5	4	4½	4⅛	4½	+⅛
	6½	BergnB	.24	2.7	6	24	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+⅛
	13⅛	BrgB pf	1.15	7.0		2	16½	16½	16½	
	1⅛	BernzO				5	2	2	2	
	5⅛	Beverly	.18e	2.5	8	91	7½	7¼	7¼	—⅛
	8⅛	BicPen	.48	5.4	7	16	9	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
	17⅛	BinkMf	1b	5.7	6	6	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+⅛
	6⅛	Blessng	.54	6.6	4	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
	16⅛	Blount	.64	3.9	4	19	16½	16½	16½	—⅛
	3⅝	BodinAp				9	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
	9	BoltBer	.40	2.9	21	11	14	14	14	
	14⅛	BowVall	g.10			404	35⅛	34	34⅛	—1⅛
	4⅛	BowlA n	.24	5.2	6	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
	3	Bowmar			35	77	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
	14½	Bowne	.48	2.3	5	7	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+⅛
	6⅛	BradfdN	.26	2.7	7	30	9⅝	9½	9½	—⅛
	5⅛	Braniff wt				7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
	13	Brascan	1a	5.5	5	96	18⅛	18	18⅛	
	22⅛	BraunE	1.40	6.1	9	9	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	—⅛
	7⅞	Breeze	.57t	5.3	5	6	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
	3⅛	BroDart	.20	5.2	11	16	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
	1⅛	BrodySe				1	2	2	2	
	10½	BrooksP	s.40	3.1	9	3	13	13	13	—⅛
	1	BrownCo wt				17	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
	27⅛	BrnFA	1.16	3.6	10	4	32⅝	32	32½	+⅛
	27⅛	BrnFB	1.16	3.4	10	19	34	34	34	+⅛
	4	BrnF pf	.40	9.7		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
	8⅛	Buell	.50	5.9	4	6	8½	8½	8½	
	3¼	Buildex			5	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
	9	Burnsin	.60	4.4	7	9	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛
		— C—C—C —								
	10⅛	CK Pet	.16	1.0	36	115	17⅝	16½	16⅝	—⅛
	5⅛	CDI			5	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
	6½	CHB Fd	.57t	8.0	5	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
	3⅛	CMI Cp	.05e	1.3	6	7	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
	14½	CSE	1.48	6.9	5	3	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	—⅛
	4⅛	CagleA	.05e	1.3	4	40	4⅛	d 4	4	—⅛
		Caldor s			8	183	17⅝	17	17⅝	
	27⅛	CalPIC	2	5.5	5	8	37	36½	36½	—⅛
	13⅝	Camco	.30	1.1	10	21	28⅞	27⅝	28	—½
	4⅛	Campnil n			2	26	5	4⅞	5	+⅛
	4	CmpChb g				29	8⅛	8	8	+⅛
	6⅛	CdnHmst g				114	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	—½
	6	CdMarc	g.46		7	23	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
	13⅛	CdnMer g				8	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
	14⅛	CdnOcc	g.72	2.4		42	32	30⅞	30½	+⅛
	54	CdSupO g				23	u165½	161½	162½	+2½
	2⅛	CapitlFd	.20	4.7	5	28	3⅛	3	3	
	2⅞	Caresso	.05e	1.7	7	10	3	2⅞	3	
	21⅞	Carnat	1.50	6.5	6	66	23⅛	22⅞	23	
	17⅛	CaroEn s			9	7	22	21⅞	21⅞	—⅛
	48	CaroPL pf	5	10.		z40	48	48	48	
	3⅛	CarrolDv	.05e	1.3	8	10	4	4	4	+⅛
	14⅛	CastlAM	1b	6.4	4	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
	17⅛	CasFd	2.50e	13.		5	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
	7⅛	Cavitrn	.10e	1.0	81	7	10⅛	10½	10½	—⅛
	1⅛	CelluCft			4	15	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
	38⅛	CenM pf	3.50	11.		z100	32	31⅞	32	+½
	5⅛	CenSe	.70e	11.		2	6½	6½	6½	+⅛
	3⅛	CtryFa	.05e	.8	5	1	6	6	6	+⅛
	14	Cenvill	1.20	6.1	5	34	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	—½
	3⅛	Cetec	.12	2.7	7	5	4½	4½	4½	—⅛
	1	ChampHo				374	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	13⅛	ChartM s			6	15	15½	15⅜	15⅜	
	6⅛	Chmpist	.28	3.2	8	6	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+⅛
	17½	ChIRv	1.60a	8.8	13	6	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+⅛
	18⅛	ChiefDv g s				113	25⅝	24⅞	25⅛	
	8	ChildWld			5	10	10½	10⅛	10½	
	14⅛	CircleK	1.10	5.8	8	37	19	18½	19	+½
	7½	Citation	.56	6.7	5	13	8½	8⅜	8⅜	—⅛
	10⅛	CityGas	.92	4.2	9	2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	—⅛
	3	Clabir	.18	4.6	11	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
12	7⅛	Clarmt	.30e	2.6		2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+⅛
6⅛	3⅛	ClarkC	.21e	4.4	5	10	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
11⅛	7⅛	Clarostat			6	10	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
19⅛	13⅛	Clousng	s.88	5.3	7	3	16½	16½	16½	—⅛
4⅞	2⅛	CohenHat			9	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
5⅛	2⅞	Cohu	.16e	3.6	7	41	4⅞	4½	4½	—⅛
20	13⅛	Colemn	.92	6.3	6	12	14½	14¼	14½	
22⅛	4⅛	ColCml			33	119	7⅛	7	7	—⅛
27⅛	7	Colwell	.60	3.7	10	x13	16⅝	15⅞	16⅛	+⅛
43	25⅞	Cominco	3			65	36⅝	36⅛	36⅝	+⅛
25½	15⅛	ComAll	.50	2.5	6	5	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+⅛
26⅛	9⅛	ComMtl	.60b	2.9	3	22	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	+⅛
35⅛	24	Comdinz s			10	212	u36⅛	33⅝	34⅝	+1⅛
3⅛	1½	ComdrCp			13	32	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
12⅛	6⅛	Compo s	.20	3.0	7	16	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
6⅛	4	CompuD			4	7	4⅞	4	4	—⅛
4½	2⅛	Complnv			6	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
13⅛	8⅛	Condec	.30t	2.7	18	48	11⅛	10⅞	11	+⅛
35⅛	18⅛	Conrock	.90e	3.8	7	7	24	23⅞	24	
5⅛	3½	Conroy	.16	3.6	4	5	4½	4½	4½	
22⅛	6⅛	ConsOG				113	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
12⅛	8⅛	ConsRef	.80	7.8	6	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	ContMtl			4	15	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
8⅛	5⅛	Cookin	.20e	3.4	6	5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
5⅛	2⅛	CoopJr				6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
29⅛	13	CoreLb	.28	1.1	21	x6	25⅝	25	25	+⅛
31½	14⅛	Cornlius	.80	5.2	7	28	15½	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Cramer				31	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
3⅛	1⅛	CrestFo			3	5	2	2	2	
25⅛	9½	CrestOil	s.16	.8	40	145	19½	18⅞	19⅛	—⅛
35⅛	21	Crompt	1.80	5.8	4	11	32	31⅛	31⅛	—⅛
32⅛	23	CrossAT	1.48	4.6	9	44	30⅞	30½	30½	+⅛
44½	30⅛	CwnCP	s.80	2.1	2	146	38	37½	37⅝	+⅛
5⅛	3½	CrownC	.20	5.3	7	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+⅛
8½	5⅛	Crownin	s.28	4.5	3	x17	6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅛
17⅛	11⅛	CrutcR	.36	2.4	28	286	15⅛	14½	14⅝	+⅛
27⅛	16½	CrystlO	s.36	1.4	16	154	26	24⅞	25⅛	—⅛
21⅛	13⅛	CubicCp	.60	4.2	5	19	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
21½	16⅞	Curtice	1.1b	5.5	6	29	20½	20	20	+½
3⅛	1½	Cyprus				11	2½	2½	2½	
15⅛	12⅞	Cyprus pf	1.70	13.		3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
		— D—D—D —								
5½	3⅛	DCL			7	23	5	5	5	
3⅛	2¼	DWG	.29t	11.	5	29	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
25½	7⅛	Damson				371	19⅞	18	18⅛	—⅛
11⅛	5⅛	DataAc n			6	68	6⅞	6	6⅞	+⅛
20	12⅛	Datapd	.30	1.8	12	93	17⅞	17	17	—⅛
19⅛	9	DayMn	.25e	1.6	8	65	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	—⅛
3	1⅛	DeRose				10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
19	12⅛	DelLabs	.48	3.4	11	2	14	14	14	
24⅛	6⅛	DelhIO	.10e	.4	24	229	24⅝	23	23	—1
14	7	DelwdF	.60	4.9	13	6	12⅛	12	12½	
2⅛	1	DesonJw			29	18	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
24	10¼	DevCpA			3	2	18	18	18	+⅛
21	14½	DevonGp s			4	z800	18⅛	18	18⅛	—⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Digicon			30	53	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
1⅞	1	Diodes				2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅛	1½	DisFab			5	2	1½	1½	1½	
48⅛	29	DomeP g s				1252	40	38⅞	39⅛	+⅛
25½	19⅛	Domtr	g1.80a			82	20⅛	20	20⅛	+⅛
24½	17½	DorcGs n	.20	.9	8	584	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛	—1
12½	6½	Downey	s.22	4.3	4	20	7½	7⅛	7½	+⅛
19⅛	16⅞	DrexUt	1.48	9.3		14	18	18	18	—⅛
12⅛	7	DrFair	.40	4.1	20	94	10⅛	9½	9⅞	+⅛
1⅛	1⅛	Dunlop	.09e	8.0	7	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
30⅛	15½	DplxPd	1	4.3	4	8	23⅝	22⅞	23⅛	+⅛
11⅞	9	DurTst	.40a	3.9	10	11	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
15⅛	3	Dynictn			68	775	10⅛	9⅛	9½	—⅛
16⅛	14⅛	Dyneer s			7	15	u17	17	17	+⅛
		— E—E—E —								
5½	3⅛	EAC	.36	8.0	13	4	4½	4½	4½	
17⅛	9⅛	EECO	.28	1.9	11	2	15	15	15	
28⅛	12⅛	EarthRes	1	3.8	9	197	26⅞	25⅞	26⅛	—⅛
4⅛	3	EazorE	.24	8.0	23	3	3	3	3	
3⅛	1¼	Edmos				20	1½	1½	1½	+⅛
13⅛	12⅛	EDO s			8	31	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
14⅛	7	Ehren	.10a	1.3		14	8⅛	8	8	
4⅛	2¼	ElAudD			36	21	2½	2⅜	2⅜	+⅛
28½	15⅛	Electrog	1	4.9	7	106	26⅝	20	20⅛	—6⅛
37	23⅛	ElecAm	1.48	5.1	5	3	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+⅛
16⅛	7⅛	Elsinor n			17	390	10⅞	10½	10⅝	—⅛
17⅛	6⅛	EmrRd			8	46	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	—⅛
12⅛	5⅛	EngyRs	.24	2.2	20	38	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
19½	14⅛	EsqRd	.57e	3.7	5	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
7⅛	3⅛	EtzLav	.20e	3.2	7	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
21⅛	12⅛	EvansAr	.40	3.1	8	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
8⅛	3⅛	Exective			6	4	3⅛	d 3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
		— F—F—F —								
16⅛	7⅛	FPA	.40	3.5	2	2	11½	11½	11½	+⅛
6⅛	3⅛	FSF Ind	.32	3.1		16	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
12	9⅛	Fabind	s.40	3.8	3	10	10⅝	10½	10½	—⅛
6⅛	3	FairTex			4	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2	11-16	FairNob				40	15-16	15-16	15-16	
18⅛	8⅛	FamlyF	.50e	2.8	4	75	18⅛	18	18⅛	—⅛
12⅛	8⅛	FayDrg	.24b	2.4	7	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
19½	13⅛	FedMort	.30t			8	14	13⅞	13⅞	+⅛
17⅛	13⅛	FedRI	1.40	9.3	16	15	15⅛	14⅞	15	+⅛
9⅛	4⅛	FedRes			23	128	6⅞	6½	6⅝	
43⅛	20	Felmnt	.25	.6	18	9	40⅝	40⅛	40⅝	+⅛
28⅛	12⅛	FinGen	.48b	2.3	8	21	18	17⅞	17⅞	+⅛
9⅛	7½	FtConn	1a	13.	5	7	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
24⅛	15⅛	FISLSh	1b	6.2	4	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
15⅛	8⅛	FischrP	1t	11.	8	73	9⅛	9	9	—⅛
21⅛	15⅛	FitchGE	2	11.	5	3	18⅛	18	18⅛	+⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Flagg			15	54	u 8⅛	7⅛	8⅛	+1
5⅛	3½	FlanEnt			33	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+⅛
29	17⅛	FlightSf	s.16	.7	18	2090	24⅞	23⅛	23⅝	+⅛
4⅛	2	FloCap				6	2	2	2	
17⅛	7⅛	FlaRck	.22e	1.5	9	79	15⅛	14⅞	15	
29	10	FlowGen			15	139	22⅞	21⅞	22	—1
13⅛	10⅛	Flowers	.46	4.1	7	9	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+⅛
22⅛	15⅛	FlukeJ s			15	168	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+⅛
7⅛	4½	Foodrm	.38	11.	4	22	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
13⅛	6	FooteM	.45e	5.0	11	6	9	9	9	—⅛
48	28	Foote pf	2.20	6.1		2	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	+⅛
19⅛	9⅛	ForestC	.10	.7	14	3	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
14½	3⅛	ForestLab				8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
13⅛	4⅛	FrankRt	.06e	.6	42	22	9⅞	9½	9⅞	
10⅛	6⅛	Franks	.36	4.4	6	6	8⅛	8	8⅛	+⅛
6⅛	4½	Friedm	.24b	3.9	3	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
13½	3⅛	FriendFr				263	8	5⅛	5⅛	
13	7⅛	Friona s	.40	5.2	3	20	8	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
7⅛	5½	Frischs	.20b	4.8	4	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
15⅛	9	FrontA	.20b	1.7	5	12	12⅛	12	12	—⅛
7⅛	3⅛	FrontA wt				26	5½	5⅛	5½	+⅛
		— G—G—G —								
3	1⅛	GIExpl			6	11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6½	2⅛	GIT				1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+⅛
7½	3⅛	GRI	.30	8.0	22	37	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
2⅛	1⅛	GTI				17	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅛	4⅛	Galaxy	.06t	1.4	4	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
9⅛	6⅛	Garan	.80	8.5	5	5	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Garland				7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
29⅛	15½	GatLit	.40b	1.5	14	126	27⅞	26⅞	27⅛	
3⅛	2⅛	Gayird	.05e	2.4	1	7	2⅛	d 2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
2½	1	Gaynor				6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
26	17½	GelmSc n			17	2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+⅛
5	3	GnEmp	.32b	8.0	4	1	4	4	4	
18½	3⅛	GenExp				356	4⅛	3⅞	4	
3⅛	2	GnHous			3	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
5⅛	4⅛	GenvDr	.30r	2.4	5	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
42⅛	13⅛	GerbSc	.20	.6	15	26	36⅝	35⅛	35⅝	—⅛
19⅛	15⅛	GiantF s	1	6.4	5	9	15⅝	d15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
14⅛	7⅛	GnfYell	g.65e		8	49	10⅛	10	10	—⅛
15⅛	5	Glasrock	.10	.7	25	28	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	+⅛
34⅛	21⅛	Glatfltr	1.20	4.7	5	34	26	25	25⅛	+⅛
32⅛	18⅛	Glnmr	.88b	3.3	7	2	27	27	27	—⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Globeln	.70	7.6	12	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
11½	8	Glosser	.44	4.7	6	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
4⅛	2½	Gldblatt				13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
31¼	12½	GldNugt	.08t	.5	36	312	17⅞	16	16⅛	—½
10⅛	7	GoldWH	.64	7.1	6	15	9⅛	9	9	
1⅞	⅛	Goldfield				67	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅛	⅞	Gdrich wt				30	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
25½	19	GormR	1.20a	5.6	7	4	21½	21¼	21¼	—⅛
10½	6¼	GrahMf	.20	3.0	14	10	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
13⅛	7⅛	GrandAu	.33e	3.4	5	18	9⅞	9½	9⅝	+⅛
13	8⅛	GrndCH	.50	5.8	6	24	9	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
15	6⅛	GranerA			73	19	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
11⅛	5⅛	GtAmInd			4	1	8	8	8	—⅛
18⅛	4⅛	GtBasinP			111	222	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
37½	19½	GtLkCh	.32	.9	14	44	35⅞	34⅛	34⅛	—⅛
11⅛	6⅛	GREIT	.40	4.1	18	2	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
27⅛	17	GrossT	1.44	6.3	7	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+⅛
14⅛	11⅛	GuardC	.60b	5.2	6	9	11½	11½	11½	—⅛
27½	14⅛	Guilford	.88	3.2	3	38	u27⅞	27½	27⅛	+⅛
100⅛	27½	GlfCan	g1.60			429	83⅞	82	82⅛	—½
15⅛	5	Gulfstrm			7	39	10⅛	10	10⅛	—⅛
		— H—H—H —								
7⅛	4⅛	Hamptn	.65t	14.	3	33	5	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
15⅛	10½	Hannfrd	.88	8.0	4	2	11	11	11	
9½	5⅛	HanSeRt			4	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
34⅛	22½	Harland	1	3.2	10	82	31½	31¼	31¼	—⅛
4	2⅛	Harvey			2	30	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Hasbro	.05t		6	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
13½	8⅛	Hasting	.60	5.3	6	8	11½	11¼	11¼	+⅛
7	3½	HawaiA				1	4	4	4	+⅛
7⅛	3⅛	HlthCh			18	3	5½	5½	5½	+⅛
10⅛	6	HelthM	.30	3.9	4	7	7⅞	7½	7⅞	
10⅛	7⅛	HeinWr	.39e	5.2	6	2	7⅞	7½	7½	
10⅛	3⅛	Heinick	.10	1.3	13	39	8	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
3⅛	1⅛	HelmMts				7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+⅛
10⅛	6	HiGInc	.04r	.9	6	12	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
16½	8½	HiShear	.40	2.9	5	35	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+⅛
10⅛	4⅛	Hiptrnic	.20	1.9	11	49	u10⅛	9⅞	10½	+⅛
4⅛	3¼	Hofman	.20	5.9	8	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
13⅛	6	HollyCp			13	88	11	10⅞	10⅞	
79⅛	34⅛	HmeOA	g1.30			4	78½	78½	78½	
39	15	Hormel	1.48	4.1	6	4	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	+½
19⅛	6⅛	HoraHar			17	112	17⅛	16⅞	17	—⅛
14	8½	HospMf	.60	6.2	14	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
20⅛	15⅛	Hotel	2.10e	11.	9	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+⅛
8⅛	5	HousRon	.50b	8.7	3	12	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
5½	2⅛	HouseVI			8	24	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
23⅛	15	HouOM	.80	4.2	12	858	19⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+⅛
23½	17½	HouO pf	1.69	8.8		84	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛	
31	7⅛	HowelC	.40	1.3	5	68	30⅛	29⅛	29⅞	—⅛
5½	3⅛	Howell	.10e	2.0	12	17	5	5	5	
33⅛	24	HubelA	1.56	5.5	7	4	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛	+⅛
34	23⅛	HubelB	1.56	5.5	7	4	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
25⅛	22½	Hubbl pf	2.06	9.0		1	23	23	23	—⅛
21½	10½	HuckMf	.32a	1.9	7	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
11½	7⅛	HudsnGn			3	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
79⅛	37	HudBOg	2			29	74	73½	74	+½
7⅛	4⅛	HamtH	.20	3.1	7	x6	6½	6½	6½	—⅛
66⅛	30	HuskyO g	1			88	62	61⅛	61½	+½
		— I—I—I —								
6⅛	3½	ICH	.20	3.5	4	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
14½	7⅛	ICM	.50e	3.6	16	30	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+⅛
7½	3½	IFS Ind	.18	2.9	7	61	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+½
10⅛	7	IRT Pr	.57e	5.8	15	15	10	9⅞	9⅞	
8⅛	6⅛	ImpCh	.42e	6.1	5	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Imperind s			3	3	5	5	5	
39⅛	18⅛	ImpOilA	g1.20			271	36⅛	36½	36⅛	+½
43½	37⅛	InPL pf	4	11.		z40	38	38	38	
1⅞	⅞	InflightSv				16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
26⅛	11⅛	Instron	.40	2.0	5	2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
1½	1	InstrSys			17	281	1⅛	1	1	
14½	9½	InsSy pf	.25t	2.6		36	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
14⅛	5⅛	IntegRes			12	42	13½	12⅞	12⅞	—⅛
19⅛	6	IntClyGs	g.32			148	16⅛	15½	15⅞	—⅛
20½	10⅛	Intrmk	.16	1.0	4	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
3⅛	2⅛	IntBnknt			5	91	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7½	5½	IntChris n			7	109	6⅞	6	6⅛	+⅛
2	1	IntFdSvc				24	1⅛	1	1	—⅛
36⅛	18	IntGenl	1.40	4.9	4	7	28⅝	28½	28½	—⅛
7⅛	4⅛	IntProt	.30	6.0	3	7	5⅛	5	5	—⅛
1⅞	⅞	IntStrtch				16	1⅛	1	1⅛	
16⅛	7⅛	Intplast	.40	2.5	14	x1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	—⅛
3½	1½	InvestFla				11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
28⅛	17½	Ionics			10	3	22⅛	22½	22½	+⅛
34½	11½	IroqBrd	.36	2.9	7	37	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Irvinind	.10	2.7		10	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
		— J—J—J —								
5½	4⅛	Jaclyn	.40b	8.2	6	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
16½	10½	Jacobs	.50b	4.1	7	49	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	
9⅛	4½	Jensen	1.50t	30.	5	36	5⅛	5	5	—⅛
4½	1⅛	Jetronic			5	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅛	3½	JohnPd	.36	9.9	45	27	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
11⅛	2⅛	JuniperP			63	140	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	—½
		— K—K—K —								
8½	3⅛	KTelin	.30e	5.5	6	6	5⅛	5½	5½	
2⅞	1⅞	Kalsin	.75c			21	2	1⅞	2	
5⅛	5⅛	Kalistad n			14	42	5½	5⅛	5½	+⅛
1½	⅛	KaneMil wt				10	⅛	⅛	⅛	+1-16
47½	37½	KnGs pf	4.50	12.		z10	38½	38½	38½	+⅛
6⅛	3½	KapokT			18	15	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
16⅛	11½	KayCp	.60	4.5	6	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
20⅛	8½	KenaiCp			18	112	18⅞	17⅞	18⅛	—½
5	3⅛	Ketchm	.17t	4.2	15	3	4	4	4	—⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Key Co	.30	6.7	4	3	4⅛	4½	4½	
12½	8⅛	Key Ph n			55	18	12	11⅞	12	
2⅛	⅞	Kidde wt				2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
4⅛	2½	KinArk			18	38	3½	3½	3½	
25	15⅛	KingRd s	.32	1.8	5	5	17½	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
36⅛	17⅛	KirbyEx			9	24	35⅞	34⅞	35⅛	+⅛
5	2⅛	Kit Mfg			3	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
3	2⅛	KleerVu			18	2	2	d 2	2	—⅛
20½	14⅛	Knogo n			9	16	16	15⅞	15⅞	—⅛
5⅛	3⅛	KuhnStr			3	70	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+⅛
		— L—L—L —								
5⅛	3	LSB	.23t	6.1	7	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
2⅞	1⅛	LaBarge	.06	3.4	16	72	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
3⅛	2⅛	LaPnt				5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	LafyRad				24	1⅛	1½	1½	—⅛
4 7-16	2	LakeSh g				48	3 7-16	3⅛	3 5-16	
11	4⅛	Landmk			82	96	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
11½	5⅛	Laneco	.20a	1.8	5	1	11	11	11	+⅛
16⅛	10⅛	LazKap n	.40	3.3	5	11	12	11⅞	12	+⅛
24	15⅛	LeaRnl	s.60	3.1	7	8	19⅛	19	19⅛	
6½	3	LeePh			9	20	3⅞	3⅛	3⅞	+⅛
15⅛	10⅛	LehighP			4	6	14½	14	14½	+⅛
6⅛	2⅛	LeisureT			3	15	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+⅛
8⅛	5	LibtyFb	.56t	11.	3	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
10½	3⅛	LincAm			10	11	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
3½	2⅛	Lodge	.08e	3.0	7	8	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
29⅛	17½	Lohmn	1.20	5.2	10	18	23⅛	22⅞	23	+⅛
37⅛	11⅛	LoewT wt				174	29⅞	28⅞	28⅞	—1
17	9⅛	Logicon			8	99	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞	+⅛
26	15⅛	LoGenS	1.05	4.4	6	10	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	—⅛
8½	3⅛	LundyEl			10	10	6	6	6	
12	7⅛	Lydall	.70	8.9	6	12	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
5⅛	2⅛	LynchCp			2	12	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
3	1⅛	Lynnwear			5	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+⅛
		— M—M—M —								
17½	9⅛	MI Fnd	.28e	1.6	7	5	17⅛	17½	17½	
6½	3⅛	MPO			8	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+⅛
7	5⅛	Macks	.20	3.9	4	12	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
2½	1⅛	Macrod			28	157	1½	1⅞	1⅞	
19⅛	17	MePS	1.84	11.	4	5	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
16⅛	7½	Magood			16	21	15½	15	15½	—⅛
12⅛	6⅛	ManrC	.60	5.6	6	25	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
1 15-16	⅛	Marinda			7	194	1 13-16	1⅛	1 13-16	+⅛
21⅛	18⅛	Marm pf	2.25	12.		27	19⅛	19	19	—⅛
11⅛	4⅛	Marshin			15	10	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
17⅛	9⅛	MartPr	.40	4.2	6		9⅝	9½	9½	+⅛
13½	8⅛	Masind	.20	2.0		52	10	9⅞	10	+⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Masters			4	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
36⅛	16⅛	MitRsh	s.20	.7	14	26	29⅞	28⅞	29⅛	+⅛
17⅛	9½	Matrix s			13	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
4⅛	2⅛	MaulTec	.14	3.2	88	16	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
8⅛	3⅛	McCulO			29	864	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	McKeon			2	15	3	3	3	+⅛
23½	14⅛	Means	1.20	7.1	6	53	17⅛	16⅞	17	
11⅛	8⅛	Medalst	.56	5.5	4	12	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
7⅛	3⅛	MedatnGp			14	63	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
27⅛	17⅛	MedloG	.72	3.1	7	6	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	—⅛
19⅛	10⅛	Meenan n	.24	1.5	10	105	17	16½	16½	
12⅛	7⅛	Mesaint	.28	3.3	3	17	8⅞	8½	8½	—⅛
21⅛	12	MEMCo	1	7.6	6	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
13⅛	8⅛	MercSL	.50b	5.4	4	13	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
12	6½	MetPro	.15	1.6	8	6	9⅛	9½	9½	—⅛
13⅛	8	Metex	.40	3.8	6	25	10⅛	10½	10⅛	+⅛
27⅛	19⅛	Metpth	.32	1.5	20	32	22	21⅞	22	—⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Metrocar			25	13	4	3⅞	4	+⅛
2⅛	1⅛	MichGen				52	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
12⅛	5	MchSup	.40	3.8	7	96	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	—⅛
3⅛	2⅛	MichS pf	.24	7.7		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
10⅛	6	MidldCo	.30	3.4	4	8	9	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
23⅛	9⅛	MidlGls	.40b	4.1	6	27	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
52	42⅛	MinP pf	5	12.		z50	43	43	43	
8	5⅛	MissnIT			7	45	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
28½	20	MitchlE	s.20	.8	14	209	26⅛	25⅛	25½	—⅛
6⅛	4⅛	MonMg	.44	9.5	5	14	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
19⅛	12⅛	Moog	.40b	2.8	10	1	14½	14½	14½	+⅛
18½	6	MtgGth	.86e	9.4	12	15	9	8⅞	9	+⅛
7	4½	MortnSh	.32	6.6	4	25	5	4⅞	4⅞	+⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Movielab	.52t	11.	5	74	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
		— N—N—N —								
18⅛	11	NFC n	.20	1.5	8	58	13½	13⅛	13½	
15⅛	9⅛	Napco	.20	1.5	8	24	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	—⅛
11⅛	4⅛	Nardo	.24	2.7	7	18	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+⅛
14⅛	10⅛	NCavStl n	.50	3.7	9	6	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
12⅛	5⅛	NatEdu	.48t	6.3	5	22	11	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
20⅛	12⅛	NtHIIE			9	15	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+⅛
6⅛	1⅛	NKinney				349	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
10½	4⅛	NtPatent				94	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
7⅛	5	NtSecR	.40	8.3	7	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
6⅛	3⅛	NtSpinn	.24	5.3	4	2	4½	4½	4½	+⅛
14⅛	3⅛	NelsLB	.72t	7.1	9	101	10½	9⅞	10⅛	—⅛
3⅛	1⅛	NestLM	.05e	1.5	30	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
28½	17⅛	NHamp	.80a	4.4	6	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Nidria	.06e	3.4	9	50	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
23½	10⅛	NMxAr	.30e	1.7	46	3	18	18	18	+⅛
11	7⅛	NPInRt	s.84	10.	10	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
8⅛	6⅛	NProc	.55e	8.5	7	39	6⅛	6½	6½	—⅛
29⅛	20⅛	NYTim	.90	3.7	11	69	25½	23⅛	24½	+1½
12½	5⅛	NewbE	.50	5.1		18	10	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
9-16	3-16	Newcrp wt				3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	Nichols	.02r	.6	3	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Noelind				3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
6⅛	3⅛	Nolex				22	3⅞	3½	3½	+⅛
13	10⅛	Norl pf	1.50	13.		4	11½	11⅞	11½	+⅛
13⅛	6½	Nortek	.08	1.1	5	24	7	6⅞	7	+⅛
23⅛	14	NoARoy	.24	1.5	5	14	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	—⅛
16⅛	7⅛	NoCdO g			24	474	u16⅞	16⅛	16⅝	—⅛
19⅛	9⅛	NuclDta			7	19	11½	11	11	
41⅛	19⅛	Numac	g.071			270	36½	35⅞	35⅞	—⅛
		— O—O—O —								
9⅛	2⅛	OEA	.20e	3.0	12	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
17⅛	9⅛	Oakwd	.12b	.9	6	6	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
12⅛	9	OhSealy	s.64	6.2	7	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
10	5⅛	Oilaind	.40e	4.6	8	13	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
48	25	OOklep			20	z800	41½	41	41½	—½
18⅛	13⅛	OSullvn	.80	5.6	5	12	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
7⅛	1⅛	OxfordFt			9	13	4½	4½	4½	+⅛
7⅛	4½	OzarkA	.15e	3.2	4	43	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
		— P—Q —								
3⅛	⅞	PF Ind				54	2⅛	2	2	—⅛
16⅛	12⅛	PGEpfA	1.50	11.		7	13⅛	13	13⅛	—⅛
15	11⅛	PGEpfB	1.37	12.		6	11½	11⅛	11½	
13⅛	10	PGEpfC	1.25	12.		5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
14	10⅛	PGEpfD	1.25	11.		4	11	10⅞	11	—⅛
14	10	PGEpfE	1.25	11.		15	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+⅛
13⅛	9⅛	PGEpfG	1.20	11.		4	10½	10½	10½	
27½	20	PGEpfW	2.57	12.		12	21½	21⅛	21⅛	+⅛
25½	18⅛	PGEpfV	2.32	12.		6	19	18⅞	19	+⅛
27⅛	19⅛	PGEpfT	2.54	12.		11	21½	21½	21½	—⅛
29⅛	21	PGEpfS	2.62	12.		17	22½	22	22⅛	+½
12½	8⅛	PGEpfH	1.12	11.		8	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+⅛
25⅛	19⅛	PGEpfR	2.37	12.		10	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	+⅛
22⅛	16	PGEpfP	2.05	12.		720	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	+1⅛
21½	15	PGEpfM	1.96	12.		229	17⅛	16⅛	17	+1
24	17⅛	PGEpfL	2.25	12.		4	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+⅛
22⅛	16½	PGEpfK	2.04	12.		2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
24⅛	18	PGEpfJ	2.32	12.		1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	—⅛
83⅛	44½	PacLt pf	7.64	12.		z200	65	d63⅛	63⅛	—3⅛
29	13⅛	PacTrst	1	4.5	11	2	22	22	22	+⅛
15⅛	9⅛	PacScie	.40	3.7	6	8	11	10⅞	10⅞	—⅛
17⅛	14½	PageP	9n			597	u18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	+⅛
38⅛	27⅛	PallCp	.52	1.4	14	146	36⅛	36	36⅛	+⅛
2	1⅛	PalomrF				4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅛	3½	Pantast	.30	8.6	7	6	3½	3½	3½	
22½	13⅛	Paradyn n			23	187	u24⅛	22½	23	+½
19⅛	11	ParkCh	.60a	3.7	5	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
28½	22	Parsons s	1	3.5	10	54	28⅛	28	28⅛	+⅛
14	6½	Patagon			5	58	10⅛	10	10⅛	+⅛
10⅛	5⅛	PeerTu	.32b	3.4	6	1	9½	9½	9½	+⅛
2	⅛	PenDix wt				13	1⅛	1	1⅛	
20⅛	10½	PenEM	.60	3.5	6	5	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
4⅛	2⅛	PECo	.55t	18.	8	84	3	2⅞	3	
24½	14⅛	PenRE	1.65	7.8	18	13	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	—⅛
6⅛	3½	PenobS	.20	4.0	6	12	5⅛	5	5	
11⅛	10⅛	Penril n	.15	1.3	10	7	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
1½	1	Pentron			8	2	1⅛	1	1	
23⅛	11	PepCom	.80	4.9	6	14	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
14⅛	9½	Perini	.40	3.1	8	3	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	—⅛
14⅛	13⅛	PetLew s			16	781	u16	15	15⅞	+⅛
13⅛	10	PetLe pf	1.65	13.		27	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞	+⅛
18⅛	7½	PhilLD	.68r	9.2	3	2	7⅛	d 7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
4⅛	2	Phoenix				28	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+⅛
6⅛	3⅛	PionrSys			1	44	4	3⅞	4	
3⅛	2½	PlanTx	.20t			7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
6⅛	5⅛	PltWVa	.56	11.	7	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
36⅛	21	PitDM	1.40	4.5	4	1	31	31	31	+⅛
38½	24⅛	Pittway	1.65	5.3	7	500	31½	31⅛	31⅛	—⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Pizzain n			7	27	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
37	21⅛	PlacrDv	g1a			30	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+⅛
10	4⅛	Plantind			22	66	8⅛	7⅞	8	—⅛
9½	7⅛	PlyGm	.40b	5.2	3	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
3⅛	2⅛	PlymR A				3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+⅛
2	⅞	Polaron			2	35	1½	1⅛	1½	+⅛
24	14⅛	PostCo n	.50	3.2	7	59	16	15⅞	15⅞	
23½	12⅛	PrairleO g			20	7	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
14⅛	10⅛	PrattLmb	1.10	9.5	6	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
7⅛	4⅛	PrattRd	.20	4.0	7	12	5	4⅞	5	+⅛
27	20⅛	PrenHa	1.48	6.7	8	1	22	22	22	—⅛
4⅛	2⅛	PresRtB			1	2	3½	3½	3½	—⅛
21⅛	14⅛	Prestone	.90		5	4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
12⅛	8⅛	PrimMt s			10	17	9½	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
16⅛	10½	PrpCT	1.34e	8.4	12	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
12½	9½	ProvGas	.92	9.3	6	7	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+⅛
9½	3⅛	PrudBld	.24	5.3	13	4	4⅛	4½	4½	
48	37	PSCol pf	4.25	11.		z75	37	37	37	—1
34⅛	19½	PgSP pfC	2.34	12.		3	20	19⅞	20	+⅛
16⅛	7⅛	PutteH s	.32	3.0	3	23	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
18⅛	4⅛	PuntaG			5	32	6⅛	6½	6½	—⅛
13⅛	9½	Punta pf	1.16	11.		9	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
8⅛	6⅛	Quallan n	.40e	6.2	2	22	6⅛	6½	6½	—⅛
10	6⅛	Quebcr	g.28e			3	9	9	9	+½
		— R—R—R —								
4⅛	2⅛	REDM			5	36	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
3½	1⅛	RET				17	3⅛	3½	3½	
46⅛	42½	RET pf	4.38	10.		1	44	44	44	+⅛
18	9	RHMed	.20r	1.4	9	13	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
2½	1⅛	RPS			7	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅛	2⅛	RSC	.10	3.3	13	2	3	3	3	—⅛
8	5	Rogan	.10e	1.9	7	24	5½	5¼	5⅛	+⅛
23⅛	12⅛	RnchEx	.30e	1.6	8	20	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
39⅛	11⅛	RangrO g				813	37⅛	36⅛	37	+⅛
36⅛	21½	Ransbrg	1.20	3.7	7	6	32½	32⅛	32⅛	
4	1⅛	RapAm wt				99	2⅞	2½	2½	
5⅛	2	RathP				7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
34⅛	13½	Ravind	.40	2.1	13	21	19½	18⅞	18⅞	—⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Reading			6	23	2⅛	d 2½	2½	—⅛
21⅛	14⅛	REInv	1.40	9.1	9	8	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
12⅛	9½	RltacT	1.40	12.	4	17	10⅛	10	10⅛	+⅛
2½	1⅛	Redlaw				1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	ReevesT			225	15	4½	4½	4½	
6⅛	4	RefaTr	.28	5.7	3	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
17	8⅛	RegalB	.72	5.1	7	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
23½	14⅛	RemAr	1a	4.5	6	5	22	22	22	+⅛
9½	5⅛	RepGyp	s.24	3.8	3	11	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+⅛
24⅛	19½	RNY pf	2.12	11.		203	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+⅛
21⅛	11⅛	RschCot	.24	1.6	9	51	15	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
54⅛	20½	Resrt A			4	444	27⅛	26	26⅛	—⅛
22⅛	11⅛	Resrt wt				72	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	—⅛
80⅛	27	Resrt B			5	x300	37	36½	36½	—1
4⅛	2⅛	RestAssc			6	88	2⅞	2½	2½	
13⅛	5⅛	RexNora			7	89	6⅛	d 5⅛	5⅛	—½
24⅛	14⅛	RioIOII n			13	27	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—⅛
9⅛	4	RibletP	.12	2.7	3	18	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
8⅛	4⅛	Richton	.44	9.5	23	9	4⅞	4½	4⅞	
61⅛	27½	RileyCo			11	82	u61⅞	61⅛	61⅞	+⅛
31⅛	21⅛	RioAlgo	g1.50			13	22½	22½	22½	+⅛
14⅛	6	Robntch				14	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
8⅛	4⅛	RobRn	.12	2.0	5	17	6⅛	6	6	+⅛
15⅛	10	Rockwy	1b	8.5	4	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
28⅛	18	Rogers s	.12	.5	13	164	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+⅛
3⅛	2⅛	RoncoT			10	11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅛	4⅛	Rossmr			6	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
3⅛	1⅛	RoyPalm				20	2	2	2	
8⅛	7	Rudick	.42e	5.7	4	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
8⅛	6⅛	Rudick pf	.56	7.9		14	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
3	1⅛	Rusco				92	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
5⅛	2½	RBW Co			4	14	3½	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
16⅛	10⅛	Russell	.48	4.4	4	15	10⅞	10½	10⅞	—⅛
		— S—S—S —								
6⅛	3½	SFM	.24	6.2	7	11	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+⅛
12⅛	8⅛	SGL	.30b	3.2	5	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	SMD			3	3	2½	2½	2½	—⅛
18⅛	9⅛	Salem	.40a	2.7	9	3	15	14⅞	15	
10	6⅛	SDgo pf	.98	11.		2	8	8	8	+½
98⅛	76½	SDgo pf	9.84	12.		z50	80½	80½	80½	+2
25	18⅛	SDgo pf	2.47	13.		2	19½	19½	19½	+⅛
27	20⅛	SDgo pf	2.68	12.		14	21½	21⅛	21½	+½
24⅛	15⅛	SFrRE	1.76	8.4	14	6	21	21	21	
3	7-16	SFRE wt				5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
22⅛	18	SanJW	1.60	8.4	5	4	19	18⅞	19	+⅛
14⅛	5½	Sandate	.40	4.8	6	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
9	7	SoundrL	s.30	4.1	6	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
6⅛	4⅛	SchelbE	.56	11.	20	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+⅛
20⅛	13⅛	Schnult	1a	5.6	4	5	18	18	18	+⅛
9⅛	2⅛	Schiller			7	9	8	7⅞	7⅞	
4½	2⅛	SciMat	.10	3.1	7	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
55	20⅛	ScurryR g			11	22	u59	56	58	+3
20⅛	16	SbdAM	.40	2.3	3	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+⅛
13½	5	Sealctro	.94t	7.7	6	74	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
1½	⅛	Seaport				1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
6⅛	2⅛	Searsind			5	2	4⅛	4½	4½	
4⅛	2⅛	SecMtg			23	43	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Selas	.36	5.1	8	2	7	7	7	—⅛
7⅛	5⅛	Semtch	.20b	3.6	9	5	5½	5⅛	5½	+⅛
8	4⅛	Srvisco	.40	5.9	4	11	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
10⅛	7½	Sharon s	.50	5.2	6	55	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+⅛
6⅛	4⅛	Shawin	.40	8.2	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+⅛
4⅛	2½	ShelterR			4	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
29⅛	18⅛	Shopwl	1	5.2	6	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+⅛
28⅛	12⅛	Sierrcin	.30	1.1	12	42	26⅛	26	26⅛	+⅛
8⅛	6⅛	Sifco s	.28	4.0	6	2	7	7	7	
20½	10	Sigma	.40	3.6	5	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
9⅛	5½	Sikes A	.45e	6.8	3	8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
22	10⅛	Silolnc	.10e	.5	6	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Solitron			12	68	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
28	22⅛	SonderB	.40	1.5	9	6	27⅛	27½	27½	—⅛
17⅛	5⅛	SorgPan	.33e	3.2	3	15	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—1
8⅛	6⅛	Soundsn	.40	5.4	3	27	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
13	9	SCEd pf	1.08	12.		5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
13⅛	10	SCEd pf	1.19	11.		16	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
14⅛	12⅛	SCEd pf	1.45	12.		4	13⅛	12½	12½	
19⅛	16⅛	SCEd pf	1.30	7.4		3	17½	17½	17½	+⅛
93	85⅛	SCEd pf	8.54	9.8		225	87⅞	87½	87½	+2⅛
25⅛	19	SCEd pf	2.30	11.		127	21½	20⅞	20⅛	+⅛
25⅛	19	SCEd pf	2.21	11.		16	19½	19½	19½	—1⅛
99⅛	77	SCEd pf	8.70	12.		1	75½	d75½	75½	—2½
100	77	SCEd pf	8.96	11.		33	80⅞	78	80	+1⅞
9⅛	7⅛	SwFIBk	.50	6.5	5	12	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+⅛
25⅛	22⅛	SwFIB pf	2.18	9.5		1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	
13⅛	9	SpectlyR			5	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
15	6½	Spector	.43e	4.4	4	9	10	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
6	3½	Spectro	.19t	3.6		25	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
6⅛	3⅛	SpedOP	.20r	4.7	7	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	Spencer	.16	4.0	7	32	4	4	4	
18⅛	6	StdMeti			163	19	15	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
26½	19⅛	StProd	1.52	7.9	5	1	19⅛	d19⅛	19⅛	—⅛
33	20½	StdShr	1.22t	4.4	6	2	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	
9⅛	5½	Stange	.20	3.6	7	134	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
5½	3⅛	Stanwd			4	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
14⅛	11⅛	StarSup	s.80	5.9	4	7	13½	13⅛	13½	
3⅛	1⅛	Stardust				2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅛	4	Steelmi	.24b	3.4	4	9	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
23½	16⅛	SrepnCh	.92	4.4	7	3	21	20⅞	20⅞	+⅛
2⅛	⅝	SterlBcp wt				11	15-16	⅞	⅞	
1⅞	1	SterlEl			5	14	1⅛	1	1	
3½	2⅛	StevknIt				3	2⅛	d 2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
22⅛	6⅛	StrutW	.30b	1.5	16	16	19½	19⅛	19⅛	—⅛
3½	2⅛	SuaAnn	.24	8.7	4	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+⅛
17⅛	7⅛	Sunair	.60	6.6	5	19	9⅛	9	9⅛	
42⅛	15⅛	Sundnc	.16b	.4	19	375	42⅛	40⅛	41⅞	—⅛
16⅛	11	SupFdS	.40b	3.6	6	6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
12⅛	5⅛	SupInd	s.25	4.3	4	45	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
40	29⅛	Supron	s.24	.6	25	235	u41	39⅞	40⅛	+⅛
7⅛	3½	Susqueh			6	10	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+⅛
10½	8⅛	Susqh pf	1	12.		1	8½	8½	8½	
7⅛	3⅛	Synlov	.20b	5.1	11	9	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
44⅛	30⅛	Syntex	1.10	3.2	9	1581	35⅛	34⅞	34⅞	+⅛
24⅛	18⅛	Syscos	.40	2.0	7	77	20⅛	20	20⅛	+⅛
17⅛	10⅛	SystEng			10	156	14⅛	13⅞	14	—⅛
6⅛	3⅛	SysPin	.20	5.0	3	8	4⅛	4	4	—⅛
9⅛	5⅛	TEC	.40	6.8	7	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+⅛
3⅛	1⅛	TFI			4	4	2⅛	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
19⅛	9⅛	TabPd	.20	1.4	6	19	14½	14⅛	14⅛	
14	8	TandB	.40	3.1	6	13	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
10	5½	Tannet	.28b	4.9	4	11	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+⅛
14⅛	10⅛	Tasty	1.20b	11.		3	10½	10½	10½	
4	1⅛	TechSym			9	17	2⅞	2½	2⅞	+⅛
13⅛	4	TechOp			9	37	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+1⅛
4½	1⅛	TechTp	.52t	24.2	13	16	2⅛	2	2⅛	
6½	3⅛	Tectrol	.24	4.4	4	27	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
62½	22	TejonR			52	27	55	53⅛	54⅞	+⅛
32	15⅛	Telflex	.40	1.7	9	37	23½	23⅛	23⅛	+⅛
22⅛	12⅛	Telscl	.40	4.1	10	46	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
3⅛	1½	Tenna				11	1½	1½	1½	—⅛
9	4⅛	TerraC	.10t			56	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
13⅛	5⅛	TelraT				7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
13⅛	7½	TexlAir	.16	1.8	7	92	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+⅛
1	½	ThorCp			1		⅛	⅛	⅛	+1-16
4⅛	3⅛	ThreeD	.20b	4.4	4	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
27⅛	15	Thriftm	1.20	5.5	3	17	22⅛	22	22	—⅛
7½	3	Tidwell			4	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
8⅛	4⅛	TobKtz n	.25	4.2	4	7	6	5⅞	6	
42⅛	33⅛	TolEd pf	4.25	13.		z250	33⅛	d33⅛	33⅛	—⅛
10⅛	4⅛	ToppsG	.21t			42	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
17⅛	10⅛	TorinCp	.80	6.1	5	7	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
27⅛	12⅛	TollPet	g.32			305	23⅛	23⅛	23½	+⅛
19⅛	6⅛	TolPet wt				66	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	—⅛
3⅛	2⅛	TownCtry			10	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
20⅛	16⅛	Towner n			41	15	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
8⅛	4⅛	TrnsLux	.10e	1.7	6	15	6	5⅞	6	+⅛
14⅛	7⅛	TransOll	.05e	.5		105	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	+⅛
7	5⅛	TrnsTec n	.24	3.9	9	11	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
9½	7	TriSM	.80	8.6	4	20	9⅛	9	9⅛	+⅛
18½	9⅛	TrioCp	.20	1.4	9	32	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
14⅛	8⅛	TritnOG n				667	13⅛	12½	12½	+⅛
10⅛	6⅛	TubeMx s			14	1066	7⅛	7½	7⅛	+½
7⅛	3½	TwinFr	.20	4.6	6	14	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
12½	7⅛	U&I			49	6	9⅛	9	9⅛	+⅛
5⅛	3⅛	UIP	.24	4.7	8	16	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
7⅛	2⅛	UNA	.20	4.0	3	27	5	5	5	+⅛
7⅛	5⅛	URS	.40b	5.7	8	26	7	6⅞	7	+⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Unimax			9	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+⅛
17⅛	11⅛	UAirPd	.64b	4.0	9	14	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
2½	1⅛	UnFoods	.10e	5.3	38	60	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
5⅛	2⅛	UNatCp				18	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
8½	6⅛	UNitCp pf				4	6½	6½	6½	
8	5	UReoln	.23r	6.3		6	5½	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
6⅛	2⅛	USAir wt				10	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
16⅛	9⅛	USFiltr	.36	2.9	7	132	12⅛	12	12⅛	+⅛
11⅛	7⅛	UnRlIT	.87e	9.4	11	13	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
⅛	1-64	UnRlIT wt				49	1-64	1-64	1-64	
4	2⅛	USRdium				1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7	3⅛	UnivCig	.05	.7	6	98	u 7½	6⅞	7½	+1⅛
19	11⅛	UnivRs	.32	1.7	18	135	18⅞	17⅞	18⅛	+⅛
16	7⅛	Valmac	.80	9.3		6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
3½	2⅛	ValueL	.06e	2.1		45	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Verit			5	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
23⅛	16½	VermtA	.32b	1.7	8	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
9⅛	5	Vernitrn	.10	1.5	5	36	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
6½	3	Vertiple			4	11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
9½	1½	Vesely			213	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	VintageE			3	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
12⅛	6⅛	Vishay			7	31	9⅞	9⅞	9½	
6⅛	4⅛	VisualG	.16	3.7	6	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	VolMer	.12e	2.7	4	2	4⅛	4½	4½	
13⅛	8½	Voplex	.52	5.5	4	10	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	+⅛
7½	3½	VolcCp	.20a	3.6	3	6	5½	5½	5½	
7⅛	2⅛	WTC	.02t		55	8	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
9⅛	6½	Wackht	.40b	5.8	6	10	7	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
3⅛	2⅛	WadelEq				2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
22⅛	18⅛	Wainoco	s.12	.6	38	180	21⅛	20⅛	21	—⅛
18⅛	13⅛	Walbr A	.05e	.3	7	17	17	16½	16½	—⅛
25	18	Walco	.80b	4.1	5	6	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+⅛
9⅛	4	WallcS	.12	2.8	13	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
26⅛	17	Wang B	s.16	.6	20	201	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	—⅛
25½	18⅛	Wang C	s.06	.2	20	61	u25⅞	25⅛	25⅛	—⅛
13½	8⅛	WordsCo	.20	2.1	3	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
2⅛	1½	WshHm			3	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
26⅛	20⅛	WshPst	s.36	1.7	7	5	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	—⅛
31⅛	20⅛	WRIT	2.12	8.0	14	3	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	—⅛
19⅛	14⅛	Wmtrd n			13	142	18⅛	17½	17½	—⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Welman				21	3⅛	3½	3½	—⅛
19½	8⅛	WeldTu	.30b	1.8	7	10	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
22⅛	15⅛	Welbrn	g s.70	3.6		93	20⅛	19½	19½	—⅛
38⅛	12⅛	WelFln	.52	2.1	3	43	25½	24⅛	25	—⅛
15⅛	9⅛	WPacRR n			2	41	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
12⅛	3⅛	Whippny	.20	2.0		86	11⅛	9⅞	10⅛	—1½
7½	4⅛	WhitCbl	.40	8.0	4	2	5	5	5	+⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Whitehall			7	6	5½	5½	5½	
12⅛	3⅛	Wichita	.45t	4.3	35	8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
2⅛	1⅛	WillcxG n			2	8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
20	9⅛	Wmhous	.60	3.6	10	35	16⅛	16½	16⅛	+⅛
3⅛	1⅛	WilsnB	.15t			8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
22	10½	Wincorn	.40	2.8	40	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
10½	6⅛	Winkim	.44	4.8	5	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
11½	5	WkWear	.40	4.4	5	23	9⅛	9	9	—⅛
18⅛	11⅛	Wrathr	.05e	.3	76	41	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
1 11-16	⅛	WrightH g				10	1 3-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	—⅛
6⅛	2	Xonics				72	3⅛	3	3⅛	—⅛
11½	6½	Zimmer	.36	5.2	3	8	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	

Tokyo Exchange

November 13, 1979

	Yen		Yen
ahi Chem.	148	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	143
ahi Glass	365	Mitsubi Chem.	192
anon	599	Mitsubi Corp.	950
ai Nip. Print	532	Mitsui Co.	415
ai Bank	359	Mitsukoshi	438
ji Photo	549	Nippon Elec.	370
achi	252	Nippon Steel	106
onda Motor	668	Sharp	580
oh	584	Sony Corp	1,730
H.I.	118	Sumitomo Bank	362
pan Air L.	2,480	Sumitomo Chem.	170
nsai El. Pwr.	810	Sumitomo Metal	106
ao Soap	409	Taisho Marine	277
wasaki Steel	105	Takeda	486
rin Brewery	346	Teijin	135
matsu	320	Tokyo Marine	632
bota	353	Toray	182
tsu El. Ind.	720	Toyota	840
tsu E. Wks	502		

New Index: 445.38 ; Previous: 445.14
Nikkei-DJ Index: 4,481.75 ; Previous: 4,414.82

SCOTCH WHISKY

Free Appraisal of Scotch Whisky Holdings

If you have Scotch Whisky and would like to sell it, we have buyers. Tell us the year, distillery and quantity. You will receive a prompt written reply.

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NOTICE OF PURCHASE

European Investment Bank

8.25% Dollar Bonds of 1977, Due October 15, 1987

Notice is hereby given to Bondholders that during the twelve-month period ending October 14, 1979 US $1,000,000 were purchased by Indosuez Asia Limited, Hong Kong for account of such Bank. The principal amount of Bonds remaining in circulation on October 15, 1979 was US $28,000,000.

EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK
November 14, 1979

This Announcement Appears as a Matter of Record Only

saga

Saga Petroleum U.S. Inc.

U.S. $ 10.000.000

Production Loan

Arranged and Provided By

Citibank, N.A. **Nordic American** Banking Corporation

Citibank, N.A.
Agent

September 21, 1979

THIS ANNOUNCEMENT APPEARS AS A MATTER OF RECORD ONLY

saga

SAGA PETROLEUM A.S.

U.S. $150,000,000

TEN YEAR LOAN

MANAGED BY

CITICORP INTERNATIONAL GROUP — DEN NORSKE CREDITBANK — BERGEN BANK

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DEUTSCHE BANK COMPAGNIE FINANCIERE LUXEMBOURG — UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND

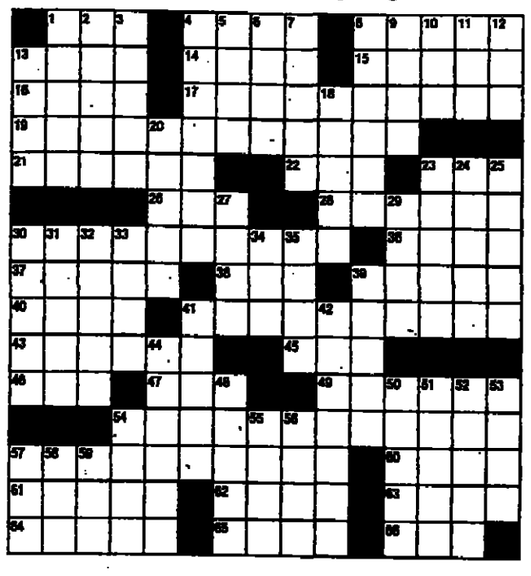
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ANDRESENS BANK INTERNATIONAL S.A.

DEN NORSKE CREDITBANK
AGENT

SEPTEMBER 27, 1979

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Word with knee or fools
4 Sgt. Friday worked for it
8 Kind of test tube
13 Tarzan's mate
14 Dies ——
15 Laundry cycle
16 "Voi che sapete" is one
17 Streaky pastry
19 Prop for a promenade
21 Addison's partner
22 School subj.
23 Football pts.
26 Fed. agency
28 The Jewish people, as descendants of Jacob
30 Motorist's manual device
36 Site of Napoleon's first exile
37 Birchbark or dugout
38 Kimono sash
39 Proboscis
40 Ray or Moro
41 Ancient circular arrangement on Salisbury Plain
43 Molly McGee's maid
45 Heredity's helix
46 Compass dir.
47 Fluffy scarf
49 Russian marshal
54 Source of smooth talk
57 Any prude or pedant
60 —— Minor
61 "A Bell for ——"
62 Escutcheon border
63 Virginia ——
64 King's "I have a ——"
65 Bread and whisky
66 Turner or Hentoff

DOWN

1 Weight equal to 200 mg.
2 Doddering
3 Arab Legion founder
4 Da Vinci and Hopper
5 "He's —— Picker," Berlin song
6 Golf scores
7 Word on a dollar bill
8 Summary
9 Rube
10 Balin or Claire
11 "——, and ye shall receive"
12 Grant's adversary
13 Hit film of 1975
18 Permissible
20 "—— Ike"
23 Eagle's claw
24 Remove spying devices
25 Purplish gray
27 Word with put or gun
29 Descartes or Magritte
30 Strikebreakers
31 Fitzgerald's "—— of the Jazz Age"
32 Transfuse or supply
33 Imperturbable
34 Nigerian language
35 Encounter
39 Former Iranian rulers
41 Sand bar
42 Pepsin, trypsin, etc.
44 In flower
48 Protective plate
50 Motorist's about-face
51 Where Pusan is
52 Commencement
53 Kind of stew
54 —— fide
55 Not one, to 9 Down
56 Creator of Perry
57 Chapfallen
58 Nav. rank
59 "Scots Wha ——": Burns

Solution to Previous Puzzle

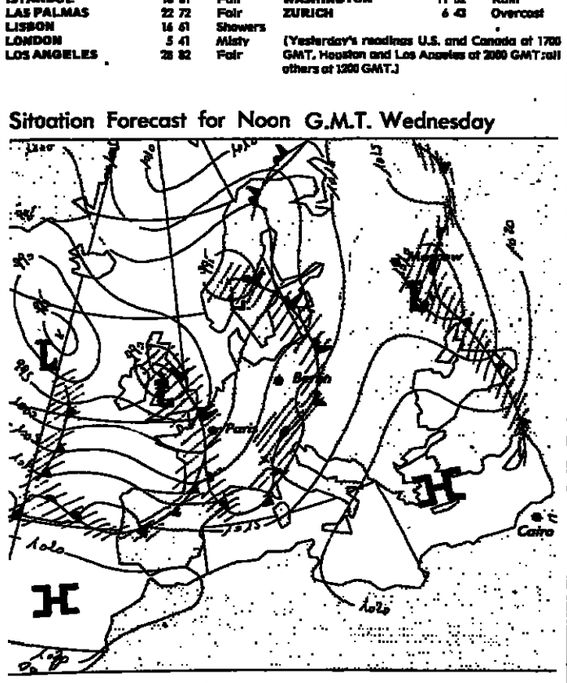
S	A	A	R		C	E	D	A	R		C	R	O	P
I	R	M	A		O	P	E	R	A		R	I	V	E
G	E	O	F	F	R	E	Y	C	H	A	U	C	E	R
M	A	S	T	A	S	E				M	E	A	N	T
			D	E	S			S	P	I	T			
C	H	A	L	E	T		S	U	R	E		A	D	E
H	O	P	I			A	P	R	O	N		P	I	T
O	L	I	V	E	R	G	O	L	D	S	M	I	T	H
I	L	L		L	O	R	R	Y			A	S	T	O
R	Y	E		P	O	E	T		P	A	T	H	O	S
		B	A	K	E			M	A	D				
C	A	S	E	S				O	R	E	S	T	E	S
A	N	T	H	O	N	Y	T	R	O	L	L	O	P	E
L	I	L	A		A	U	R	A	L		E	R	I	E
L	O	O	N		P	L	A	N	E		D	E	C	K

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	17	63	Overcast	MADRID	11	52	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	8	46	Rain	MIAMI	27	81	Cloudy
ANKARA	14	57	Misty	MILAN	7	45	Misty
ATHENS	18	64	Fair	MONTREAL	6	43	Rain
BEIRUT	24	75	Cloudy	MOSCOW	4	39	Misty
BELGRADE	9	48	Fair	MUNICH	5	41	Rain
BERLIN	4	39	Fair	NEW YORK	9	48	Rain
BRUSSELS	7	45	Fair	NICE	8	46	Rain
BUCHAREST	11	52	Fair	OSLO	0	32	Snow
BUDAPEST	5	41	Cloudy	PARIS	7	45	Fair
CASABLANCA	18	64	Cloudy	PRAGUE	2	36	Rain
COPENHAGEN	6	43	Fair	ROME	14	57	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	19	66	Overcast	SOFIA	10	50	Misty
DUBLIN	7	45	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	3	37	Rain
EDINBURGH	3	37	Cloudy	TEHRAN	17	63	Fair
FLORENCE	8	46	Misty	TEL AVIV	25	77	Overcast
FRANKFURT	7	45	Fair	TOKYO	13	55	Cloudy
GENEVA	7	45	Rain	TUNIS	18	64	Fair
HELSINKI	1	34	Misty	VIENNA	1	34	Rain
HOUSTON	20	68	Fair	WARSAW	4	39	Misty
ISTANBUL	16	61	Fair	WASHINGTON	11	52	Rain
LAS PALMAS	22	72	Fair	ZURICH	6	43	Overcast
LISBON	16	61	Showers				
LONDON	5	41	Misty				
LOS ANGELES	28	82	Fair				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Wednesday



Donzeba, the Hybrid Donkey-Zebra, Is Trying to Get a Family Together

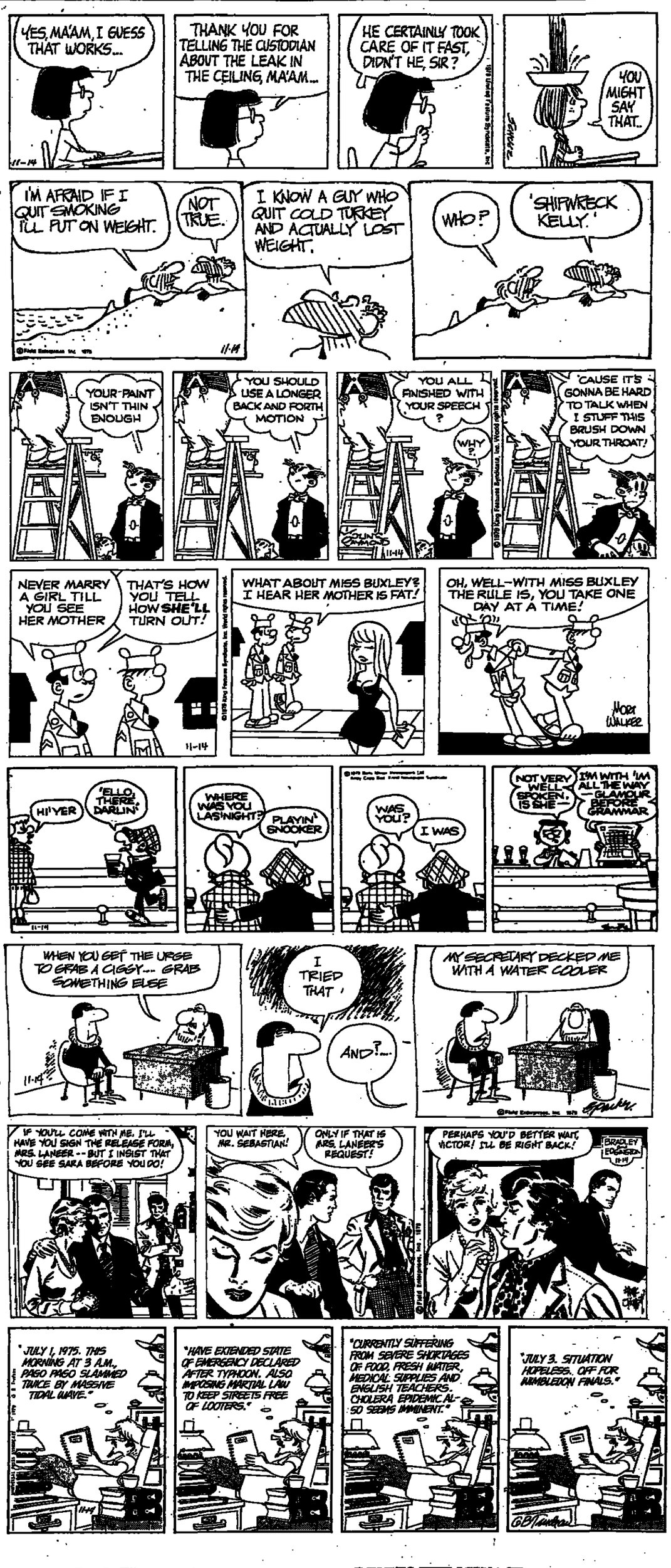
JERUSALEM, Nov. 13 (UPI) — The scientists said it could not happen but a hybrid female, the result of a chance mating between a donkey and a zebra, is pregnant, the director of the Biblical Zoo said today.

The donzeba, as she is called at the zoo, has a zebra's striped legs and the body of a donkey and is four years old, said the director, Prof. Aharon Shulov. She is one of three of her kind known in the world.

"In scientific literature it was known to date that hybrid creatures like the donzeba could not give birth," Prof. Shulov said.

He said that, if she produces offspring, "it will be a revolutionary renovation" — a second generation hybrid. Prof. Shulov said he expects the birth in six months.

"It will be interesting to see what kind of creature will be born," he said.



JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

PRIVE

DIATS

VAJILO

BLOUED



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: ○○○ THE ○○○○○○

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: WHINE GAMUT MODEST DELUXE
Answer: What belly dancers stand around and do— TWIDDLE THEIR TUMS

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

IN EVIL HOUR

By Gabriel Garcia Marquez.
Translated from the Spanish by Gregory Rabassa.
Harper & Row. 183 pp. $8.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

BY grace of the nonpareil translator Gregory Rabassa and the good offices of Harper & Row, we are brought now — after "No One Writes to the Colonel and Other Stories," "Leaf Storm and Other Stories" and "Innocent Erendira and Other Stories" — to the varied suburbs of his subsequent masterpiece. From "In Evil Hour," we can see "One Hundred Years of Solitude," a "city of mirrors" in the middle of "the most intricate labyrinths of blood." The prospect dizzies.

In a nameless Colombian town — "the most observant town in the whole apostolic prefecture" — where the afternoon dies "with intense pink clouds and the uproar of parrots and monkeys," the people dream at night of elephants, of glass cats and "of an oak tree which, instead of flowers, bore razor blades." They wake in the morning to find "lampoons," hand-lettered posters, pasted on their walls and doors. The lampoons are by way of rude advertisements for the guilty self of the town; they retail adultery, abortion, incest, treason and murder.

Repressed Memory

Being the usual compost-heap of rumor, the town already knows its own secrets. It is frightened not so much by the information contained in the lampoons as by the stealthy fact of their existence. Who is saying these things out loud, and why? Better that memory should be repressed, as the town tries to repress all that is painful in its imagination and its politics.

Father Angel, whose principal business is to decide which movies are "approved for all" to see in the open-air theater, worries about the lampoons because they represent "a case of terrorism in the moral order." The mayor of the town, an apparatchik appointed to his post after the latest military coup, seeks to suppress the lampoons, by curfew and torture, because "in the end we have to preserve the principle of authority." As for the perpetrators, a circus soothsayer consults her cards and explains: "It's the whole town and it's nobody." The lampoons, then, are the pimples of bad faith.

Meanwhile, dead mice float in the holy-water font. As if in sympathy, the river rises, bearing the corpses of a cat and a cow. Houses are moved upland to a graveyard. The "passive Syrians" leave town. The judge disappears. Donkeys die from revolvers exploded in their anuses, and snakes are blamed. A male telegraph operator communicates with his own true love, a female telegraph operator, by Morse code. We are introduced to chameleons that can't change their colors because they are blind. A certain amount of female hysteria is obligatory.

I should say here that "In Evil Hour" suffers somewhat from a comic-book leftism. Garcia Marquez, on his way from the callow pop-Modernist finger exercises of his early, deracinated short stories, to the mythic detonations of "One Hundred Years of Solitude," hasn't yet taught himself to sublimate his politics, nor has he made the empathetic leap that resulted in "The Autumn of the Patriarch." He sounds less like himself at the end of "In Evil Hour" than he does like the Asturias of the vaporous banana trilogy, Neruda at his tom-tom in a lapse of lyric verve, or Fuentes in his recent silly Third World thriller. In the jungle, in the mountains, guerrillas lurk. Among them are barbers, and dentists and, probably, Emiliano Zapata's white horse.

The revolutionary dentist of "In Evil Hour" could in fact have been a compelling character, and it would have been fun to compare him with the less-than-revolutionary dentist in Guenter Grass' "Local Anesthetic," for whom tartar was "calcified hate." But Dr. Giraldo doesn't dream at all, just as Father Angel amounts to not much more than a pile of impotent good will. And the mayor, who seems at the beginning to be acquainted with some subtlety, is exposed at the end as merely corrupt. We have to settle for mystifications, occasionally brilliant, plus a few grunts and blunders.

'Rain of Dead Birds'

There are, though, hints of what is to come. Father Angel remembers the 100-year-old curate of Macondo who, he does, who played cops and robbers with the children in the main square and who reported to his bishop that "a rain of dead birds was falling on his parish." And the hotel itself remembers:

"Colonel Aureliano Buendía himself on his way to Macondo to draw up the terms of surrender in the last Civil War, had slept on that balcony one night when there weren't any towns for many leagues around. It was the same building then, with wooden walls and a zinc roof, except with no electricity or sanitary services. An old traveling salesman recounted that until the turn of the century there had been a collection of masks hanging in the dining room at the disposal of the customers, and that the masked guests took care of their needs, in the courtyard, in full view of everyone."

Genius is limbering up. The 3,000 murdered workers who struck against the banana plantation will be hauled off in the night by silent train. The ants will fly away to devour the last Buendía born, as prophesied, with the tail of a pig. An hour will turn into 100 years, and the paterfamilias, chained like a goat to a tree in the garden, will mutter in Latin of memory and desire.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

Best Sellers

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 1,400 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION

This Week		Last Week	Weeks on List
1	THE ESTABLISHMENT, by Howard Fast	2	5
2	JAILBIRD, by Kurt Vonnegut	1	8
3	SHADOW OF THE MOON, by M.M. Kaye	8	2
4	TRIPLE, by Ken Follett	5	3
5	SOPHIE'S CHOICE, by William Styron	7	7
6	THE DEAD ZONE, by Stephen King	4	10
7	THE LAST ENCHANTMENT, by Mary Stewart	3	4
8	THE GREEN RIPPER, by John MacDonald	6	2
9	THE EXECUTIONER'S SONG, by Norman Mailer	10	2
10	PASSION PLAY, by Jerzy Kosinski	14	2
11	THE GHOST WRITER, by Philip Roth	15	2
12	THE MATARESE CIRCLE, by Robert Ludlum	9	2
13	THE FORMULA, by Steve Shagan	12	2
14	WAR AND REMEMBRANCE, by Herman Wouk	—	2
15	THE THIRD WORLD WAR: AUGUST 1985, by John Hackett and other top-ranking NATO generals and advisors	11	27

NONFICTION

1	THE COMPLETE SEARS-DALE MEDICAL DIET, by Herman Tarnower, M.D. and Sam Sinclair Baker	1	5
2	AUNT ERMA'S COPE BOOK, by Erma Bombeck	2	5
3	RESTORING THE AMERICAN DREAM, by Robert Ringer	3	27
4	HOW TO PROSPER DURING THE COMING BAD YEARS, by Howard Ruff	4	9
5	CRUEL SHOES, by Steve Martin	5	5
6	THE PRITIKIN PROGRAM, by Nathan Pritikin	6	24
7	THE RIGHT STUFF, by Tom Wolfe	7	27
8	ENERGY FUTURE, edited by Robert Stobaugh and Daniel Yergin	5	5
9	THE OLD PATAGONIAN EXPRESS, by Paul Theroux	9	8
10	HOW YOU CAN BECOME FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT BY INVESTING IN REAL ESTATE, by Albert Lowry	10	4
11	THE MEDUSA AND THE SNAIL, by Lewis Thomas	8	5
12	THE POWERS THAT BE, by David Halberstam	11	24
13	THE GREAT SHARK HUNT, by Hunter Thompson	13	26
14	BROCA'S BRAIN, by Carl Sagan	15	11
15	SERPENTINE, by Thomas Thompson	12	21

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

SOUTH was faced with an unusual bidding problem on the diagramed deal. He heard his left-hand opponent open two hearts — a weak two-bid — and two passes followed. Most experts would jump to three no-trump, expecting to score eight diamond tricks and one trick in the side suits. The singleton heart king is a practical stopper, for West is unlikely to lead the ace. The question for the analysts is how the contract will fare after different opening leads.

If West leads a low heart, South will have his nine tricks immediately and will actually make at least 10 by running his diamonds and leading a club.

After any other lead, however, the contract should fail. Suppose, for example, that West hits on the lead of the heart ace, collecting the king. He should follow with the queen, and South is squeezed — an unusual occurrence at the second trick. South cannot unguard a black suit, and if he throws a diamond, he can be beaten in various ways. The defense can lead and continue either black suit, or even lead a diamond.

After the actual club lead, East shifted to hearts and again the second heart winner proved fatal to South. He threw a diamond, and West shifted back to clubs with decisive effect.

If West had led a spade, he would have won and reverted to hearts with similar effect. South would have to part with a diamond at the third trick, and West would shift back to spades.

Finally, a careful defense would be successful even if West made the unlikely lead of his singleton diamond. South could run his suit and lead a club. East would win, and the second round of hearts would again squeeze the declarer, this time at the 11th trick.

NORTH
♠653
♡J9762
◇7
♣8654

WEST (D)
♠1072
♡AQ10843
◇5
♣J92

EAST
♠AQJ84
♡5
◇983
♣A1073

SOUTH
♠K9
♡K
◇AKQJ10642
♣KQ

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

West	North	East	South
2♡	Pass	Pass	3N.T.
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the club two.

59-Yard Field Goal

Cowboys Upset By Eagles, 31-21

By Leonard Shapiro

IRVING, Texas, Nov. 13 (WP) — The Philadelphia Eagles reversed years of frustration against the Dallas Cowboys here last night, catching and kicking their way to a 31-21 upset victory they desperately needed to stay alive in the race for the National Football League playoffs.

With Ron Jaworski throwing two touchdown passes to Harold Carmichael, with John Walton throwing another to Charles Smith and with Tony Franklin kicking a 59-yard goal, the second longest in league history, the Eagles ended a nine-game losing streak to the Cowboys after building a 24-7 lead before Roger Staubach cut it to 24-21 in a desperation rally.

Philadelphia won for the first time in Texas Stadium, and the victory — its seventh in 11 starts — left it tied with the Washington Redskins for second place in the NFC East, one game behind the 8-3 Cowboys. Dallas will play the Redskins Sunday in Washington.

The Cowboys wasted no time — taking 61 seconds — taking the lead. Their first play from scrimmage was a 24-yard gain around left end by Tony Dorsett. Two plays later, Tony Hill, on a straight fly pattern, whooshed past Eagle free safety Brenard Wilson and caught Staubach's pass in full stride, ahead of strong safety Randy Logan, for a 48-yard touchdown play.

The Cowboys were on the move in Eagle territory again on their next possession, but a fumble by Dorsett — forced and recovered by Philadelphia linebacker Jerry Robinson — gave the Eagles the ball at their 41.

Cashing in on two penalties against the Cowboys on kicking plays, the Eagles drove 59 yards in 10 plays to a touchdown. It came on *Harold Carmichael's 32-yard reception* on a fourth-and-one call.

Just Into Paydirt

Carmichael caught the ball in front of safety Cliff Harris at the 5 and stretched his 6-foot-8-inch frame across the goal line for the score.

Franklin, the barefoot kicker from Texas A & M, connected on his 59-yard field goal with 27 seconds left in the half. The ball barely made it over but gave the high-flying Eagles a 17-7 lead at intermission.

The longest field goal in league history was one for 63 yards kicked by Tom Dempsey for the New Orleans Saints in November, 1970.

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

East

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
New England	7	4	0	.636	271	208
Miami	7	4	0	.636	198	142
N.Y. Jets	5	6	0	.455	222	263
Buffalo	5	6	0	.455	214	197
Baltimore	4	7	0	.364	171	226

Central

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Pittsburgh	9	2	0	.818	294	160
Houston	8	3	0	.727	243	229
Cleveland	7	4	0	.636	259	253
Cincinnati	2	9	0	.182	235	274

West

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
San Diego	8	3	0	.727	270	197
Denver	8	3	0	.727	192	159
Oakland	6	5	0	.545	245	225
Seattle	5	6	0	.455	232	257
Kansas City	4	7	0	.364	160	182

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

East

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Dallas	8	3	0	.727	240	191
Washington	7	4	0	.36	208	191
Philadelphia	7	4	0	.636	215	208
N.Y. Giants	5	6	0	.455	186	198
St. Louis	3	8	0	.273	218	236

Central

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Tampa Bay	8	3	0	.727	210	174
Chicago	6	5	0	.545	212	196
Minnesota	4	7	0	.364	168	251
Green Bay	4	7	0	.364	171	210
Detroit	1	10	0	.091	162	261

West

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
New Orleans	6	5	0	.545	245	225
Los Angeles	5	6	0	.455	202	212
Atlanta	4	7	0	.364	208	250
San Francisco	1	10	0	.091	206	301

Monday's Result
Philadelphia 31, Dallas 21

Sunday's Games
Baltimore at New England
Dallas at Washington
Green Bay at Buffalo
Miami at Cleveland
N.Y. Jets at Chicago
St. Louis at Philadelphia
Detroit at Minnesota
Cincinnati at Houston
Denver at San Francisco
Kansas City at Oakland
New Orleans at Seattle
N.Y. Giants at Tampa Bay
Pittsburgh at San Diego

Monday's Game
Atlanta at Los Angeles

College Polls

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP) — The top 20 teams in the Associated Press college football poll, with first-place votes in parentheses, records and total points. Points based on 20-19-18-17-16-15-14-13-12-11-10-9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1:

1.Alabama (30)	9-0-0	1,262
2.OhioState (14)	10-0-0	1,218
3.Nebraska (5)	9-0-0	1,209
4.So.California (12)	9-0-1	1,164
5.FloridaState	9-0-0	982
6.Texas	7-1-0	981
7.Oklahoma	8-1-0	960
8.Arkansas	8-1-0	859
9.Houston	8-1-0	788
10.BrighamYoung	9-0-0	705
11.Pittsburgh	8-1-0	461
12.Purdue	8-2-0	414
13.Michigan	8-2-0	464
14.Clemson	7-2-0	359
15.Auburn	7-2-0	338
16.Washington	7-3-0	295
17.WakeForest	8-2-0	214
18.Temple	8-1-0	162
19.Tennessee	5-3-0	122
20.Baylor	6-3-0	99
(tie)Tulane	8-2-0	99

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (UPI) — The United Press International Board of Coaches' top 20 college football ratings, with first-place votes and won-loss records in parentheses:

1. Alabama (29) (9-1)	614
2. Nebraska (3) (9-0)	556
3. Ohio St. (5) (10-0)	536
4. Southern.Cal (4) (9-0-1)	534
5. Florida St. (1) (9-0)	441
6. Texas (7-1)	394
7. Oklahoma (8-1)	391
8. Houston (8-1)	308
9. Arkansas (8-1)	384
10. Brigham Young (9-)	240
11. Pittsburgh (8-1)	207
12. Purdue (8-2)	176
13. Michigan (8-2)	84
14. Clemson (7-2)	69
15. Washington (7-3)	51
16. Temple (8-1)	25
17. Wake Forest (8-2)	20
18. Tennessee (5-3)	17
19. Indiana (7-3)	16
20. Baylor (6-3)	15



Tony Hill of the Dallas Cowboys (white jersey) pulls out of the grip of Randy Logan, a Philadelphia Eagles' safety, to cross the goal line and complete a 48-yard touchdown pass play.

Associated Press

Quiet Leader Animates NBA Hawks

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (NYT) — Hubie Brown likes to say that he drafts players, not names. But he admits that if a name happens to be a player, too, he drafts a name.

In 1976, Brown, in his first season as coach of the Atlanta Hawks, used his team's first-round draft choice for a player whose college reputation was synonymous with defense. Selecting ninth in the National Basketball Association draft, Brown took the 6-foot-4-inch Armond Hill, who had been the key in a Princeton defense that had limited its opposition to 52.8 points a game, a 15-year National Collegiate Athletic Association low.

Now, Hill is one of the top playmakers in the NBA. Hill and John Drew are co-captains of a team that is more noted for its scrappy pressure defenses and half-court traps than for its offense. Hill is noted as a quiet leader, in contrast to Drew, whose flamboyant style and ability to score attract fans and headlines.

Hill possesses finesse and prefers to avoid the flashy displays that often become the style of ball-handling guards. His style is unobtrusive. He rarely scores in double figures and often will have more assists than points.

He rarely will be the one who scores the game-winning basket, yet often one of his defensive plays or *passes sets the stage for a teammate* to win the game.

"I can lead in scoring because that's what I do best," Drew said. "That's my job. I'm the captain, but Armond is the leader."

In his role, Hill is never selective. He does not exclude anyone from the offense, even himself. Although he has an 8.7 career scoring average, he has been known to come up with several 20-point games.

Hill became the playmaker after the Hawks traded Tom Henderson to the Washington Bullets on Jan. 20, 1977, for Len (Truck) Robinson. He has been among the league leaders *in assists ever since.*

Part of the Game

"When Tommy first got traded," *Hill* said, "it really upset me. Even though we were competing for the same spot in the lineup, he treated me like a brother and did everything he could to help a new kid get adjusted to pro basketball. But once I got over the shock and realization that being traded is part of pro sports, I looked at it as an opportunity *to show* everyone that Armond Hill could play in the NBA."

When Hill's contract ran out last June, the Hawks never gave him a chance to test the free-agent market. Although the Hawks are not noted for offering big-money contracts, they quickly made him an offer that kept him in Atlanta.

"Anything he does out there on the court is not fancy," Brown said. "He shies away from that kind of stuff. He is the kind of guy that believes *that actions speak louder* than words.

"We feel that much of our success has been predicated on Armond's ability to lead. He's extremely calm in critical situations, and you know that those are times when games are often won and lost in pro basketball."

NBA Leaders

Scoring

	G	FG	FT	Pts	Avg
Free, SD	16	172	143	487	30.4
Gervin, SA	15	173	82	435	29.0
Erving, Phi	15	157	90	404	26.9
Dantley, Uta	13	136	74	346	26.6
Malone, Hou	12	105	93	303	25.3
Johnson, Mil	15	143	71	357	23.8
Hayes, Was	11	104	42	251	22.8
M.Jhnsn, Ind	16	140	84	364	22.80
Lanier, Det	14	126	64	316	22.6
Knight, NY	14	141	32	314	22.4

Rebounding

	G	Off	Def	Tot	Avg
Malone, Hou	12	101	108	209	17.4
Nater, SD	17	71	170	241	14.2
Unseld, Was	11	30	117	147	13.4
Jones, Phi	15	63	133	196	13.1
Parish, GS	13	53	110	163	12.5

Assists

	G	No.	Avg
Archibald, Bos	13	122	9.4
Porter, Was	11	100	9.1
Cheeks, Phi	14	109	7.8
Ford, KC	16	119	7.4
Johnson, LA	12	89	7.4

Transactions

BASEBALL
American League

CHICAGO WHITE SOX—Acquired Luis Gurman, pitcher, from Iowa of the American Association. Released Gilbert Rondon, pitcher.

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association

HOUSTON ROCKETS—Waived Jacky Dorsey, forward.

FOOTBALL
National Football League

MIAMI DOLPHINS—Signed Dwight Harrison, cornerback. Placed Glenn Blackwood, safety, on the injured reserve list.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League

COLORADO ROCKIES—Acquired Bobby Sheehan, center, from the New York Rangers to complete an earlier deal. Loaned Dennis Owchar, defenseman, and Larry Skinner, center, to New Haven of the American Hockey League subject to recall.

MONTREAL CANADIENS—Recalled Richard Sevigny, goalie, from Nova Scotia of the American Hockey League.

NEW YORK RANGERS—Called up Ray Markham, center, from New Haven of the American Hockey League.

PHILADELPHIA FLYERS—Returned Dennis Patterson, defenseman, to Maine of the American Hockey League.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	12	3	.800	—
Boston	10	3	.769	1
New York	7	7	.500	4½
Washington	4	7	.364	6
New Jersey	4	10	.286	7½

Central Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	11	5	.688	—
San Antonio	8	7	.533	2½
Indiana	8	9	.471	3½
Houston	5	7	.417	4
Cleveland	6	10	.375	5
Detroit	5	9	.357	5

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Milwaukee	12	3	.800	—
Denver	5	11	.313	7½
Kansas City	5	11	.313	7½
Chicago	4	12	.250	8½
Utah	2	13	.133	10

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Portland	13	4	.765	—
Los Angeles	11	4	.733	1
Phoenix	10	6	.625	2½
Seattle	9	6	.600	3
Golden State	7	6	.538	4
San Diego	6	11	.353	7

Monday's Result
Indiana 113, Utah 105 (Edwards 30, English 18; Dantley 39, Poquette 20).

The Soccer Scene

Quick, the Game Is Afoot

By Rob Hughes

LONDON, Nov. 13 (IHT) — The flavor of the hunt in yesterday's sports pages was bang on target. As a headline, "What the Hunter Seeks in Field and Forest" is equally apposite to the marathon European soccer chase about to reach its climax.

In a forest, too. Nottingham Forest, champion of Europe, has at last been cornered by F.C. Cologne, the club it beat in last April's European Cup semifinal. Cologne has been pursuing Tony Woodcock, Nottingham's brave front-runner, ever since; and now, loaded with however many Deutschemarks make £650,000 it expects the quest to end.

Hennes Weisweiler, Cologne's foxy old coach, has publicly reiterated that, once he got sight of Woodcock's urgent running, his sharp and wriggling turns, he began to rethink the German club's future around this shy young Englishman.

Both Hands Filled

Today, Karl-Heinz Thielen, Cologne's general manager and negotiator journeyed to the forest of Nottingham, in one hand the £650,000 fee, in the other another £250,000 in a two-year contract for the player.

Nottingham will haggle for yet more cash; after all, on the inflated British market, Woodcock would fetch £1 million. But he isn't available in Britain. Mrs. Woodcock was herself seen hunting for housing around Cologne a week ago but the articulate and intelligent master of the house was offered today a much-improved new three-year contract by Forest and said, "Now I can't make up my mind. I will give a decision before the end of the week, but it's still 50-50."

If he refuses to re-sign for Forest, the club will cut its losses by releasing him now. If it hung on until Woodcock's present contract expired next June, Cologne could take advantage of a European rule limiting overseas transfer to £500,000.

Keegan a Model

Just so long as Weisweiler appreciates that young Tony is nervous when cornered (he visibly pales before a big match), his capture will show that he knows the way into opponents' nets. He should also make a more worthwhile attempt at the language barrier and changing demands than some recent Englishmen abroad.

And, since *he is astute and* well-read enough to insist on the same escape-clause that Kevin Keegan has at Hamburg, his blossoming *international career could* be embellished. England's manager, Ron Greenwood, is ecstatic about the effects of Bundesliga training techniques on the form of Keegan.

Meanwhile, back in the forest, Nottingham has already lined up a replacement, Peter Ward, Brighton's England under-21 striker, who is due to sign for £600,000. Forest's assistant manager, Peter Taylor, personally groomed Ward at Brighton a couple of years back, so the only surprise is that the European champion has gone to market for another striker when it already has £1 million finisher Trevor Francis deployed in a midfield role.

Taylor's judgment of a player is second to none, but most of us expected Nottingham to buy a pacey midfield man and release Francis to his England role as striker. But then money is easier spent in print than in the field.

The Usual Reward

Another conventional winter pastime is head-hunting, which is to say hounding out the manager or coach. This week's quarry is Jimmy Adamson, a man who in days gone by turned down the England manager's job out of loyalty to Burnley, which subsequently fired him.

The fact that Adamson is one of soccer's gentler folk hasn't spared him the wrath of the Leeds United crowd now that he, in succession to three short-lived managers, is trying to restore Leeds in the image of one-time boss Don Revie. Revie's team ruled the land until he left for his monumentally impoverished term as England manager, and then out the back door to the United Arab Emirates.

Now, not only the shadow but the personal reappearance of Revie coincides with a barracking section of Leeds' supporters, fanned by the media, calling for Adamson's £30,000-a-year head. Adamson is a failure, you see: last season Leeds finished only fifth of 22 in the First Division and now, bestruck by injuries and failing confidence, it is on a losing run.

From the Chairman

The Leeds board has been a great help. Last weekend, as Revie flew into the television studios fresh from Dubai, chairman Manny Cussins gave conflicting interviews: "If the manager wants to buy players for £2 million, we will buy them. We would even buy Kevin Keegan." And, "Providing my fellow directors agreed, I would certainly support Don returning here. This is no reflection on Jimmy Adamson. I believe most managers would be second best to Revie."

Within 24 hours of that, Adamson appeared before the board to explain what was going wrong and how he planned to restore the Revie level of success. You might have expected a manager described by them as "bold and imaginative" when he joined a year ago to tell them exactly what to do with their club. Adamson didn't; always calm in the storm — too calm, his detractors say — he outlined his principles and was given this public assurance:

"Jimmy Adamson's job is not on the line. But we do expect an improvement in results as soon as possible."

And Revie? He is in town to prepare his High Court action, set for Nov. 26, against the English FA ban on his being employed in any capacity in soccer in this country for 10 years. His timing is to remove the obstacle for a role of "consultant" to Leeds, due to start next January. This is nothing more than a method by which Leeds agreed to pay him a hefty pension for past services. Revie says that he intends to see out the final 18 months of his Arabian contract and that the pressures of soccer management in England are not attractive to him.

All of which leaves Adamson to carry on in an atmosphere of continued rumor that he, like Brian Clough, Jimmy Armfield and Jock Stein, is nothing but a seat-warmer until Revie's eventual return from the desert. And the team that was overage when Revie *left* — will that, too, be reassembled?

A dog's life, managing the modern soccer club. Of course there are exceptions who run with the hounds. Remember Bobby Robson, the manager of Ipswich Town who was prevented from slipping off to Bilbao last June?

Highs and Lows

Life for him has been a trial ever since. The team which he described then as "The best Ipswich has ever had" is slumped at the foot of the league table and, like Leeds, has been run out of Europe. Robson's faithful trainer, Cyril Lea, was shown the door in the summer and now the hunt for new players is in earnest.

But a temporary refuge has been found from all the pressures. Tomorrow night, an England select eleven turns up at Portman Road, Ipswich, to play a testimonial granted by the Ipswich directors in recognition of Robson's 10 years of service.

Those directors, the best in Britain, hope that the crowd will turn out to salute Robson's superb decade. Last summer's Spanish flirtation was a mistake, this winter's poor start an aberration, but weighed against the man's work for Ipswich Town they are no reason to deprive him of a lucrative and hearty hunt ball.

And, ironically, he will be at work on his big night. George Best, coming round to regret his own years of waste, is guesting for Ipswich not merely to beef up the crowd but for Robson to assess whether, at 33, there is genius enough left in the Irishman for a last return to the English scene he described as a "sick joke" when America beckoned.

Neither fact nor fiction could contrive a better ending than Robson and Best joining forces to lead Ipswich back onto the heels of the English leadership pack.

British Going To Moscow Late

LONDON, Nov. 13 (UPI) — Britain's track and field athletes *will fly to the Olympic Games in* Moscow next year at the last moment before their events so that they spend as little time in the Olympic Village as possible, British track officials said today.

The marathon runners, for example, will only go to Moscow two days before the Games end, according to David Shaw, secretary of the British Amateur Athletic Board.

"From the report on Moscow compiled by [coach] Frank Dick after the Spartakiade, it's obvious that the least time spent there the better," Shaw said. The British team will also be flying in its own food and water, he said.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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Observer

Ship of Followers

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — What does the United States need today?

Leadership.

What kind of leadership?

Strong, effective and dynamic leadership.

What is necessary for the country to satisfy its appetite for strong, effective and dynamic leadership?

A president who can lead.



Baker

Where does the country want to be led?

In Washington.

Let me rephrase the question using worser grammar: Where does the country want to be led to?

The country does not want to be led to. It wants to be led in.

Led in what?

In direction.

Can you elucidate?

The country wants to be led in direction of restoration of American greatness, as well as directions of revival of the American spirit and re-establishment of America's position of respect in the world.

Do I assume correctly, then, that the country wants to be led back toward that past that is commonly sentimentalized in the misleading phrase, "the good old days"?

Nonsense. The country wants to be led toward new directions. It yearns for new leadership with a new vision of a new era.

* * *

If led, will the country follow?

If given the right kind of leadership, the country will surely follow.

Which kind of leadership is the right kind?

The leadership that leads the country towards directions it wants to take.

And what specific directions does the country want to take?

Who knows? That's for the leader to figure out. If he is the right kind of leader, he will guess correctly.

Which direction does the country yearn to be led in the matter of abortion?

North, south, east, west, and all points in between.

Would you guess that a leader would not have much followership if he tried to lead in this matter?

In some things the country doesn't want to be led.

What about a leader who decides to stop the dollar hemorrhage by taxing gasoline at a dollar per gallon?

Not much chance of that. Carter tried to add two cents a gallon to the tax and got clobbered by Congress. No leader can lead long if he tries funneling the gasoline gouge back to Washington instead of shipping it abroad to OPEC.

Then what should a leader propose in the way of leadership if he wants to remain strong, effective and dynamic?

He should find out what the country wants him to propose and then propose it.

Are there any important matters, either foreign or domestic, on which the country clamors for its leadership to make proposals?

Hundreds of them.

* * *

In Soviet-American relations, for example, what proposal made by a leader would earn him countrywide followership?

None. Some people in the country would follow him on one proposal, and others would abandon the wagon train. On another proposal the followership might split off in different propositions.

Are you quite sure that the country wants leadership?

That's what all the polls say.

If the country wants leadership, why is it so difficult to identify a single goal toward which it wants to be led in either foreign or domestic affairs?

That's wrong. The country wants peace.

Hasn't it had peace throughout President Carter's administration?

Sure, but it hasn't been strong, effective and dynamic peace. Anyhow the country also wants a strong dollar and Carter hasn't supplied one.

What measures for strengthening the dollar would, if taken by Carter, enjoy the country's followership?

That's a silly question. The country's so divided about economics that nothing Carter proposes could get past Congress, so there's no point in his proposing anything.

* * *

Am I wrong in concluding that it isn't leadership the country wants in a president, but followership?

It doesn't hurt a leader any if he avoids trying to lead on things that get people upset, which is just about everything. But that still doesn't mean the country doesn't want leadership.

How can you have a strong leader if he spends all his energy trying to follow the led?

The trick is in making good chin music. He's got to stick out that jaw and sound like a leader, and if he makes enough noise he can get away with it for two or three years before everybody starts yearning for leadership all over again. You can't fool all of the people all of the time, but if you make a good noise you can come pretty close for a few years.

Two Stories by Andrew H. Malcolm

Tales of Arctic Life on Baffin

FROBISHER BAY, Northwest Territories (NYT) — Graffiti, that anonymous social barometer so popular from the subways of New York to the public hallways of the Arctic, cover the siding of a store doorway where Eskimo youths congregate each afternoon.

There is the usual collection of initials and names vowing eternal love and boasting of bearers' presences on particular dates. And then, about teen-ager-tall, there is a scream scratched in wood: "I wish I kill myself like hell."

That handwriting on the wall tells a tale of unseen conflict that grips many people in northern Canadian towns like this one 200 miles from the Arctic Circle.

In dozens of interviews, officials, students, police officers, teachers and parents provided evidence of the wrenching of the individual and the social structure that occurs when two cultures — one brought in by modern, affluent whites from southern Canada and the other the heritage of the Eskimos of the north — meet and mingle.

The Norm and the New

For one group, change is the norm. "It's what makes life interesting," a Royal Canadian Mounted Policeman remarked. For the other, change is new, and the transformation from dogsleds to jet planes in 15 years is bewildering and frightening.

This situation, which last year contributed to a dozen suicides in Frobisher Bay, a town of only 2,600, goes largely ignored in the rest of Canada, where the vast north still holds its grip on the popular imagination as the storehouse of resources and potential.

The Northwest Territories, greatly reduced since the 19th century, when they belonged to the Hudson's Bay Co., still cover a third of Canada — 1.3 million square miles, an area larger than India. Yet the population of 43,000 would not a fill good-size football stadium.

Canada's 23,000 Eskimos, about a quarter of the world's total, are feeling an increased ethnic awareness. They prefer to call themselves Inuit — which means "the people" in their language, Inuktitut — instead of Eskimo, popularized by whites and meaning "eater of raw meat."

They live scattered in towns and camps above the tree line across the top of North America, where they combine hunting and handicraft skills with welfare and government largesse to eke out an existence in a climate as harsh and unforgiving as it was when their ancestors came from Asia 4,000 years ago.

Largely Ignored

They remained largely ignored by the government until the 1950s, when the authorities began herding them from their rough nomadic camps into rough permanent settlements like Frobisher Bay, originally a U.S. air base. There they have had access to medical care, schools, telecommunications and a range of government services designed to give them a decent living and the ability to cope in a modern wage economy.

But things have not always worked out the way the planners expected.

"I knew my Dad as a proud and independent hunter, the master of his own destiny," said John Amagoalik, a 31-year-old rights leader. "But a few years after we moved, I saw alcohol, the resource-exploration boom and town life reduce these proud people to beggars outside a bar."



New York Times

"What we've done here," said Mayor Bryan Pearson, "is to build a pseudosouthern Canadian town with many of the faults and few of the pluses." An Inuit woman with fresh seal at home, for instance, buys frozen pizza and licorice.

The family structure, which Mr. Amagoalik calls "the foundation of our society," was weakened. Fathers, relieved of their primary responsibility — to assure the family's survival by hunting — found their lack of modern skills a barrier to employment. Schools relieved them of the traditional role of teaching their sons hunting and survival techniques. Many took to drink.

Tasting Delights

Children, also relieved of traditional chores and responsibilities, were sent to school, sometimes hundreds of miles from home for months at a time. At no cost to their families, they were housed and generously fed. They learned English, perhaps forgot some of their native language and tasted and came to take for granted some of a new world's delights.

The linguistic-cultural gaps left many far behind. "We've got 21-year-old high school juniors," a teacher said, "and they can't read or subtract."

"Vandalism and break-ins are the biggest problems," said Mountie Inspector Lloyd Dunham. "The parents let these kids wander around at all hours. They just don't discipline them."

In Inuit camps children have always been free to wander anywhere. Punishment was saved for such serious offenses as failing to share.

For many whites, the arctic can be a starkly beautiful although often menacing land. The terrain and the harsh climate are things to be conquered briskly — with roads, radar, radio beacons and determination.

For many Eskimos, the land is special. It rewards patience, not rush. It is the source of life, a home with predictable rules and familiar creatures, of which man is only one.

PANGNIRTUNG, Northwest Territories (NYT) — When Margaret Squires goes shopping for her family of five, she does not fool around.

Ninety-six rolls of toilet paper, 60 pounds of flour, four cases of Kool-Aid, 300 pounds of meat. Mrs. Squires goes shopping only once a year, and she does it by mail.

Every April she gets a catalog from a store 1,500 miles away in Montreal. By the end of May her order should be in the mail, along with a hefty check. A few months later, when the annual ship arrives off this hamlet of 950 people, she can drive to the shore and pick up the supplies — all 1.5 tons.

"It's not really all that bad," she said. "You get used to it and you come to gauge things pretty well."

Such are the challenges of everyday life on Baffin Island, a few miles south of the Arctic Circle. An airport sign cautions: "Pilots — Don't Buzz Caribou!"

It is not that there is no store. An outpost of the ubiquitous Hudson's Bay Co. serves the local trade, but it means paying up to $1 a pound for air freight, which can put a loaf of bread at $2.70 and a turkey at $80. Liquor prices are no problem; alcohol is prohibited.

To hold food costs down the inhabitants of Pang, as it is known, do a lot of hunting and fishing, which accounts for the seal carcasses by many front doors. Here you put food in a refrigerator to chill and outdoors to freeze.

Unpredictable Flights

The 200-mile flight from Frobisher Bay to the eastern end of the island and Pangnirtung, which theoretically leaves thrice weekly, can take an hour or several days, depending on the weather, the type of plane and the pilot's willingness to plunge through a snowstorm and up the narrow fjord to the dirt landing strip.

The planes, which belong to a line called FirstAir, are getting fancier all the time. Some now have bulkheads to separate the cargo from the passengers.

Pangnirtung, whose name means "gathering place of the bull caribou" in Inuktitut, the language of the indigenous northern peoples, was founded almost 60 years ago by the Hudson's Bay Co. — an event that prompted the caribou to gather elsewhere.

Now American and Japanese tourists come to fish, buy Eskimo carvings and climb the mountains of Auyuittuq National Park, an isolated 8,200-square-mile collection of rock and ice that attracted 311 visitors this year.

All the planes are met by Ross Peyton, a gray-bearded 29-year veteran of the arctic who used to work for Hudson's Bay. For years he traded supplies for furs and skins, traveled to outlying camps on medical calls and opened the trading post at 3 a.m. to greet a customer on a dogsled with hot tea and talk. Now, as Pangnirtung has become less of an outpost and more of a community, with a school, nurses and a Mountie, Peyton's work has become less a challenge and more a job with a desk, inventories and, worst of all, set hours.

He opened his own trading post for awhile. He became the air freight handler. Then he decided to build a hotel. Every overnight guest who wants a bed, heat and a bathroom down the hall stays at Peyton Lodge. It is Pangnirtung's only hotel.

PEOPLE: *Styron's 'Sophie's Choice' Banned by South Africa*

"Sophie's Choice," a sexually explicit best-selling novel by **William Styron**, has been banned in South Africa. **Robert Bernstein**, chairman and president of Random House, which publishes the book in the United States, said that he had protested the ban to the Publications Appeal Board in Johannesburg. The book centers on three characters — a Polish survivor of the Auschwitz concentration camp, her New York Jewish lover and a young Southern novelist. Styron guessed that the explicit sexual scenes might have been the reason for the ban, but nonetheless said he was somewhat proud of the action. "In a curious way I like being banned in South Africa because I think it's a country of enormous repressiveness," he told The New York Times. "I admit to feeling some satisfaction in joining **Joseph Heller**, **Nadine Gordimer** and so many other distinguished writers who have been similarly excluded from South Africa."

* * *

Miss Philippines, otherwise known as **Minilanie Laurel Marquez**, is the new Miss International after winning the beauty pagent in Tokyo.

* * *

Prince Charles seems to be trying to forget he will be 31 years old today, although the British Broadcasting Corp. will remind the nation. Charles has been auditioning possible future queens for a dozen years, a devotion to duty that even his sturdy ancestor, King Henry VIII, would find fatiguing. But in recent months so few names have been added to the list that royal circles believe a change in lifestyle may be under way. It may be that the royal duties he has been taking on to ease the burden on his mother and father, **Queen Elizabeth** and **Prince Philip**, are beginning to cut into the time he used to spend at parties, theaters and other places calling for a pretty companion. If so, the day of marital decision may be closer than some observers think. Birthdays used to fall into this category but Charles will spend the night attending a concert at Wembley on behalf of the Prince of Wales Charity Trust. Nothing else is planned for the day except possibly an informal lunch with the queen and any other members of the family who happen to be around. His birthday presents are considered a private matter . . . Meanwhile **Princess Anne** has begun a seven-day tour of Ontario. Today, the princess will take part in the start of the Canadian Save the Children Fund in Toronto. The princess is scheduled to pay visits to Owen Sound, Ontario; attend a performance of the National Ballet of Canada in Toronto, and tour various schools before taking in the Canadian College Bowl football game at Varsity Stadium Saturday. Later Saturday, Anne is to return to Ottawa for a state dinner with Governor General Edward Schreyer prior to returning home Sunday.

* * *

Former President **Richard Nixon** now is looking for an office in Manhattan, and one that is the size he wants could cost taxpayers from $100,000 to $300,000. Since receiving Nixon's request for 4,000 to 8,000 square feet of office space, the General Services Administration which will foot the bill, has taken out advertisements seeking "first-class air-conditioned office space in mid-Manhattan." In addition to pension, the Former Presidents Act of 1958 requires the federal government to provide former U.S. presidents with office space, supplies, staff and travel money.

* * *

It was something right out of a Hollywood nature-gone-mad flick — **Bernard Bulle** battling a giant eagle in the backyard of his home in Besancon, France. The fight began when the eagle — with a 6½-foot wingspan — grabbed Bulle's dog. Bulle went to the rescue and found his hands full. Neighbors joined the fray, rescuing the dog and Bulle, who wound up with serious lacerations on his face and arms. The eagle is doing time for its sins — at the city zoo.

* * *

Megan Marshack, the staff aide who was with **Nelson Rockefeller** when he died last January, is going to work for **Alexander Cohen**, the Broadway producer. Starting Nov. 26, Miss Marshack will be responsible for Cohen's publicity, and also will be an assistant to **Hildy Parks**, Cohen's wife, who produces the Tony awards show with her husband each year.

* * *

Three is a magic number for a set of identical triplets who married three brothers in a triple wedding to the cheers of family and friends in Ramat Gan, a suburb of Tel Aviv. The triangular romance among **Eti**, **Dalia** and **Batsheva Levi**, 19, and the **Ezon** brothers began two years ago. How do the Ezon brothers deal with the problem of look-alike wives? "Who said there are no differences?" the brothers asked. To avoid any marital difficulties, each girl wears a locket engraved with the first letter of her name.

* * *

Rose Kennedy, the 89-year-old matriarch of the Kennedy clan, has returned to the campaign trail on behalf of her youngest son, Sen. **Edward Kennedy**. "I shall never forget this day," Mrs. Kennedy told an audience at St. Ambrose College in Davenport, Iowa. "This is the first day of my campaign. This is fun."

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